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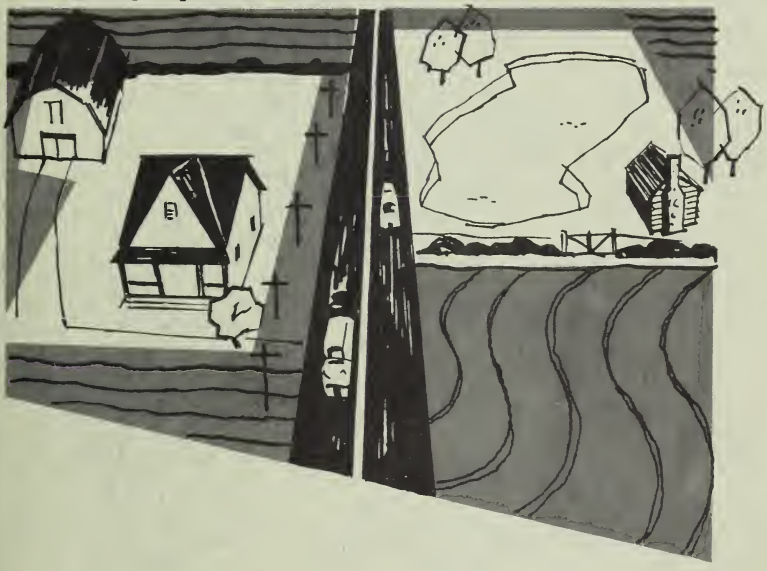

Miscellaneous Publication No. 825
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

URBANIZATION AND CHANGING LAND USES

A Bibliography of Selected References, 1950-58

Compiled by

Elizabeth Gould Davis, Library

and

Hugh A. Johnson and Claude C. Haren
Agricultural Research Service

Issued May 1960 Miscellaneous Publication No. 825
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Hudson, B. J. The urban fringe problem; a bibliography. Calif. U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1952
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URBANIZATION AND CHANGING LAND USES

A Bibliography of Selected References, 1950-58

Compiled by
Elizabeth Gould Davis, Division of Bibliography, Library
and
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Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service

INTRODUCTION

The face of our national landscape is changing. Our rapidly growing population, our ever-rising standards of living, our evolving luxuriant technology, and our new ways of life make changes in land use mandatory as our Nation progresses. This process of change is not new; it began in dim history and will continue so long as man strives to improve his condition. We notice the changes now because we are living now; and probably also because the effects of several major forces seem to have become concentrated during the last few years.

Land uses are changing most obviously, if not most rapidly, in zones or areas in which urban uses are expanding onto former farm and forest lands and swallowing agrarian hamlets that lie in their path. Change often involves conflicts of interest and basic misunderstandings among groups and individuals. Society lives by laws, customs, and practices acceptable to the majority. Good decisions concerning desirable changes in the rules can be made only when individuals understand the problems, the range of possible solutions, and the consequences of their actions or inaction.

This annotated bibliography was compiled as one of the early steps in an economic appraisal of impacts of urban growth on rural land use by the Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. Full cooperation was received from the Division of Bibliography, USDA Library.

The bibliography was begun as a means of surveying the literature pertaining to land use changes in the so-called rural-urban fringe. However, it soon became evident that land is important only as people use it and that the real crux of the problem lies in human conflict over control and use of land.

Problems of mutual coexistence in our communities can be solved only as we develop an understanding of the situations involved and as we minimize the areas of conflict between the numerous land-using sectors of our society. These conflicts are most pronounced in areas of change; the zone or fringe between built-up urban areas and open-country agricultural or rural areas is a fertile field for conflict.

A few land economists, geographers, sociologists, political scientists, professional planners, and administrators became concerned nearly 40 years ago over the growing maladjustments in the use of land on the edges of cities and in "shoestrings" along the highways that radiate outward into the country. The great depression, with its resulting curtailment of construction and its shifts in social philosophies, largely removed land uses on the rural-urban fringe as a subject of common concern. This era was soon followed by a wartime economy which, in turn, brought new problems of greater immediacy in which the function of land use planning received relatively little public attention.

The wartime and postwar booms, however, created a situation of prosperity and economic activity that was reflected in what has been termed the "urban explosion." Attention is again focused upon this contact zone of land uses - this area of conflicting ideas and dynamic pressures for control of space - together with the amenities that accompany this control.

All of us are familiar with the fable about the blind scholars who were describing an elephant to each other. It appears that we are in much the same situation when we attempt to describe or discuss the magnitude of the many land use changes that are occurring in the United States. Planners and administrators, recreationists and conservationists, owners and prospective landowners, legislators at all levels of government, investors, and other groups have differing interests in the land and its services.

Agricultural and conservation interests emphasize the irrevocable loss of food-producing capacity, wildlife habitat, and open-space amenities. Others emphasize the need for living space and the relationship between economic growth and urbanization. Agreement on the principles of planning often is obscured by lack of agreement as to the scope and comprehensiveness of plans and programs for use of land resources.

It is not commonly realized that the changes in our land uses are simply a concentrate, an essence, of the broader basic adjustments that are occurring throughout the Nation. They are the result of an interplay between various social and economic forces that become a national, a regional, or a community ethic. Ethics change over time in response to change while the direction and intensity of change is altered by the quality and intensity of the ethics of the time.

So this bibliography became a selection of references from many disciplines and varied viewpoints as these disciplines and viewpoints meet in democratic action for decision making. We have tried to provide a sampling of available materials from all parts of the United States for the years 1950 through 1958, together with selections from Canada, Great Britain, and a few other countries when these items seemed to be applicable to conditions here. No effort was made to provide complete coverage on any subject or any region. Students and researchers who use this collection of references should consider it as only a guide to ideas.

AVAILABLE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON RELATED SUBJECTS

1. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. Guides for community planning: an annotated bibliography. Rev. ed. Chicago, Aug. 1956. 47 p. Libr. Cong.

2. ANDERSON, W. A. Bibliography of researches in rural sociology. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Sociol. P 52, 186 p. Aug. 1957. 100 N48Cm

3. DENHAM, D. R., SWITZER, J. F. Q., and SAWYER, D. H. M. Bibliography of rural land economy and ownership, 1900-1957. Cambridge, Eng., Cambridge U. Press, 1958. 412 p. 241 D412

4. GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS FOUNDATION. Metropolitan communities; a bibliography. Chicago, Pub. Admin. Serv., 1956. 392 p. HHFA Libr.

5. HUDSON, B. J. The urban fringe problem; a bibliography. Calif. U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1952. 14 p. HHFA Libr.

6. SECKLER-HUDSON, C. Bibliography on public administration. Ed. 4. Washington, Amer. U. Press, 1953. 131 p. Libr. Cong.

7. TOMPKINS, D. State government and administration: a bibliography. Chicago, Pub. Admin. Serv., 1955. 269 p. Libr. Cong.

8. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. Education for community development: a selected bibliography. Paris, Educ. Clearing House, 1954. 49 p. (Its Educational Studies and Documents 7) 241.3 Un397

9. U. S. DEPT. OF STATE. DIV. OF LIBRARY AND REFERENCE SERV. Industrial plants in the United States, a selected bibliography of their expansion and trends, 1942-1952. Washington, 1953. 91 p. (Its Bibliography No. 74) 150.1 In22

10. WILBER, G. L., and BANG, J. S. Internal migration in the United States, 1940-1957: a list of references. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sociol. & Rur. Life Ser. 10, 52 p. 1958. 289.29 M693

GENERAL

11. BAILEY, F. Our land dilemma. Urban Land 17(4): 1, 3-5. Apr. 1958. 98.59 Url

Our "dilemma" consists not in a shortage of land, but in the technological revolution in agriculture that is driving more and more people off the farms and into the cities, and driving still others out of the cities into the fringes, where city services and utilities are inadequate for the new masses of residents.

12. BARLOWE, R. Our future needs for nonfarm lands. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:474-479. 1 Ag84Y

With an expected population of 225 million by 1975, the United States will need 7.6 million additional acres for residential purposes, 4.5 million additional acres for industrial sites, more than 2 million acres for additional parks and playgrounds, 19.5 million acres for additional national parks and recreation areas, 22.5 million acres for new schools, churches, cemeteries, and other service areas, and at least 3 million new acres for highways, interchanges, and rural roads.

13. BAUER, C. The pattern of urban and economic development. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 305:60-69. May 1956. 280.9 Am34

Rapid population increase in underdeveloped countries is leading to heavy concentrations of people in ever larger metropolitan areas. Yet this urbanization is not being accompanied by the usual industrial and economic development to be expected in urbanizing nations. Rising congestion and chaotic disorganization create serious obstacles to both economic and social progress.

14. CLARENBACH, F. A., and others. Arrangements for our public lands. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:551-561. 1 Ag84Y

W. L. Graves, E. W. Schultz, and J. B. Bennett, joint authors.

The emerging problems of ownership and control of public lands stem from changing national needs, and the increasing competition among users of the land. Military needs for land have expanded, as have mineral requirements. Recreational use of the national parks and forests has increased greatly with the increasing population and income. Uncle Sam owns the land, but this ownership does not mean that Federal agencies have exclusive rights to use the land.

15. CLAWSON, M. The principles of public land management in the United States. In International Conference on Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture, 1951. Land tenure; proceedings, p. 638-642. Madison, U. Wis. Press, 1956. 282.9 In82

The basic characteristics of Federal land management in the United States are: 1, The land, though publicly owned, is used by private individuals; 2, most of the land is used for more than one purpose; 3, the land is administered by an efficient and competent organization; and 4, Federal land-management programs give full consideration to the conservation needs of the land.

16. COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND. Annual report, 15(5)-16(6). 1950/51-1957/58. London, 1951-58. 8 v. 280.7 C83

Covers location of industry in rural areas, land-use planning, zoning, preservation of agricultural lands, reforestation, town and country planning, roadside control, parks and recreational areas, and so forth.

17. DAVIS, K. Human Society. New York, Macmillan, 1949. 655 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the relationships of the individual to rural, urban, and other social groups, economic and other institutions, and to social change. Includes a discussion of the modern city and urbanized society, urban growth in the United States, the sources of urban population, and the social effects of the new city in American life.

18. DAVIS, K. The origin and growth of urbanization in the world. Amer. J. Sociol. 60(5):429-437. Mar. 1955. 280.8 Am3

A brief history of cities from Ur and Babylon to modern London. The large impacted urban center is a product of the industrial revolution - a purely modern phenomenon. The author predicts that as these urban centers continue their trend toward outward expansion, they will finally meet, and rurality will have become a thing of the past "leaving only a new kind of urban existence," p. 437.

19. DAVIS, K., and GOLDEN, H. H. Urbanization and the development of pre-industrial areas. Econ. Devlpmt. & Cult. Change 3(1):6-29. Oct. 1954. 280.8 Ec7226

Includes discussion by A. J. Reiss, Jr.

In 1950, 60% of the employed males of the world were engaged in agriculture. The range was from a low of 17% for North America

to a high of 78% for Africa. Agriculturalism is the antithesis of economic advancement. Urbanism makes a contribution to economic progress, because urbanization and industrialization go hand in hand. As yet, only a small part of the world has become highly urbanized, but that small part dominates all the rest. The trend toward urbanization in underdeveloped countries today is an augury of economic improvements to come.

20. GULICK, L. Urban growth and natural resources. Amer. Forests 64(6):24-25; 42-45. June 1958. 99.8 F762

An appraisal of the effect of urban and industrial growth on current and prospective demands for natural resources and on resource conservation.

21. HOSELITZ, B. F., ed. Agrarian societies in transition. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 305, 217 p. May 1956. 280.9 Am34

Discusses the urbanization, industrialization, and rapid population growth in India, Ceylon, Japan, Egypt, western Africa, Jamaica, and Israel.

22. INGRAHAM, J. Modern traffic control. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1954. 312 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers traffic engineering and control in large and small cities and in rural areas.

23. JOHNSON, H. A. Land as space for living. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 31:158-170. 1958. 280.9 W527P

Includes discussion by R. Gray.

"Our real culprit in the regional land use scene is urban sprawl. It detracts from the appearance of the countryside; it is wasteful of site values; it is expensive of public utilities. It blights values far beyond its periphery, and prevents logical community development. It is unnecessary," p. 164. "Urban growth, as such, is not bad - it is necessary, healthy and desirable. We must work for greater consideration of an integrated land use pattern in which the several uses are balanced to provide the greatest net product of service to all," p. 168.

24. JOHNSON, H. A. Planning for the new land frontier. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:568-583. 1 Ag84Y

Since 1940 about 17 million acres of our flattest and most fertile farmlands have been converted to nonagricultural uses. In another 15 years, about 100 million acres that are now tilled will have been converted. But the dire effects of urbanization on farm production have been exaggerated, as a great number of these converted acres should never have been in farms. Urban growth helps agriculture balance production, allocate productive resources, and get the use of land in balance with modern needs.

25. JOHNSON, V. W., and BARLOWE, R. Land problems and policies. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1954. 422 p. 282.12 J632

Partial contents: Ch. 2, Rise of colonial land policies; Ch. 5, Significant principles of land utilization; Ch. 6, Land-resource evaluation; Ch. 8, Population and land; Ch. 9, Agricultural land requirements; Ch. 10, Development and settlement of agricultural land.

26. MEIER, R. L. Science and economic development: New patterns of living. New York, Wiley, 1956. 266 p. 280 M472

A survey of long-term problems of human needs and resources,

including questions of space utilization, urbanization, and food and energy requirements.

27. MICHIGAN DEPT. OF CONSERVATION. Land, our basic resource. Lansing, 1956. 49 p. 282.041 M584L

Partial contents: Land ownership - a right or a privilege, by S. W. Allen, p. 10-13; Land, man, survival, by R. McKee, p. 14-17; The public's domain, by W. H. Colburn, p. 18-22; People and land, by J. W. Leonard, p. 27-31; Wildlife and recreation, by C. P. Loomis, p. 32-37; Modern living and land use, by L. A. Wolfanger, p. 38-41; Time to recreate recreation, by R. McKee, p. 42-43; Revolution in agriculture, by R. McKee, p. 45-47.

28. MOSES, R. Working for the people; promise and performance in public service. New York, Harper, 1956. 283 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of essays on the roles of theory and practice in politics and government, the philosophy of service, and viewpoints on a wide range of subjects including city, highway and traffic planning, recreation, power development, and the conservation of natural resources.

29. RENNE, R. L. Land economics. Rev. ed. New York, Harper, 1958. 599 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers scope, use, and conservation of land, incomes and values, and land planning and reform.

30. STORY OF the 16 revolutions, the basis for future prosperity in America. U. S. News & World Rpt. 44(11):54-60. Mar. 14, 1958. 280.8 Un33A

Among the "revolutions" that are changing the face of America are the population explosion, the rush to the suburbs, and the multiplication of speedways.

31. TIMMONS, J. F., and MURRAY, W. G. eds. Land problems and policies. Ames, Iowa State Col. Press, 1950. 298 p. 282 T48

Partial contents: Ch. 4, Farm land resources of the United States, by C. E. Kellogg and C. P. Barnes; Ch. 5, Principles of land utilization, by S. E. Johnson; Ch. 6, Use and conservation of our farm lands, by H. H. Bennett; Ch. 10, Recreational land problems and policies, by E. S. Griffith; Ch. 14, Planning the use of land resources, by V. W. Johnson; Ch. 15, Land programs in a policy framework, by O. B. Jesness; Ch. 16, Building a land policy, by J. F. Timmons.

Regional Studies

32. BESSEY, R. F. Resource conservation and development problems and solutions in the Columbia Basin. J. Polit. 13(3):418-440. Aug. 1951. 280.8 J827

An analysis of the resources situation, issues, problems, and solutions in the Columbia Basin and the Pacific Northwest, and of the economy, potentials, human and political factors, and organization of the region.

33. BLACK, J. D. The rural economy of New England; a regional study. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard U. Press, 1950. 796 p. 281.004 B56

Partial contents: Ch. 6, The industry of New England; Ch. 8, The uses of the land; Ch. 9, Land-use history; Ch. 10, Ownership of the

land; Ch. 27, Part-time farms; Ch. 29, Recreational use of land; Ch. 35, Trends, prospects, potentials; Ch. 36, Regional policy and programs.

34. CLAPP, G. R. The TVA: an approach to the development of a region. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1955. 206 p. Libr. Cong.

A series of lectures on the Tennessee Valley Authority as a creation of government and a creator of a region's economic life.

35. COLBY, C. C. Pilot study of southern Illinois. Carbondale, South. Ill. U. Press, 1956. 94 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the sources of livelihood of the population of the area, its assets in terms of raw materials, position, transportation, farms and industries, its potential scenic and recreational values, and the remedial measures required to alleviate such problems as underemployment and low incomes from farming.

36. DICKINSON, R. E. The Braunschweig industrial area. Econ. Geog. 34(3):249-263 July 1958. 278.8 Ec7

A survey of the planning problems associated with the rapid industrial growth of this major area in West Germany since World War II. Relates sources of raw materials to the industrial centers and to the existing and projected system of railways, roads, and canals; and treats transportation requirements both from the standpoint of the movement of freight and for serving the commuter traffic.

37. ERICKSEN, S. D. Occupance in the upper Deschutes Basin, Oregon. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1953. 139 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 32) Libr. Cong.

A survey of agriculture, grazing, the lumber industry, and recreational and urban uses in the area.

38. FREEMAN, O. W., and MARTIN, H. H. The Pacific Northwest: an over-all appreciation. New York, Wiley, 1954. 540 p. Libr. Cong.

A physical and economic history.

39. GARLAND, J. H., ed. The North American Midwest: a regional geography. New York, Wiley, 1955. 252 p. Libr. Cong.

A compendium on the weather and climate, patterns of settlement, agriculture, industry, trade, and transportation of the Midwest and the 10 subregions delineated.

40. GIST, N. P., and others, eds. Missouri: its resources, people, and institutions. Columbia, Mo. U. Press, 1950. 605 p. Libr. Cong.

T. C. Morelock, C. M. Tucker, and W. F. English, joint editors.

Includes an inventory of industries, transportation, utilities, and services.

41. GOTTMANN, J. Megalopolis or the urbanization of the northeastern seaboard. Econ. Geog. 33(3):189-200. July 1957. 278.8 Ec7

An analysis of the problems posed by the increasing concentration of population in the area, and of the probable direction of growth in forthcoming years.

42. GOTTMANN, J. Virginia at mid-century. New York, Holt, 1955. 584 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of the physical resources of the Commonwealth and the changes occurring in response to increased mechanization of agriculture, industrialization, and urbanization.

43. GUEST, B. R. Resource use and associated problems in the upper Cimarron area. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1951. 127 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 19) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the land, water and mineral resources, agriculture, industry, transportation, towns and villages, overgrazing, and possible changes in resource utilization in the area.

44. HANSON, E. P. Transformation: the story of modern Puerto Rico. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1955. 416 p. 280.14 H192

A review of the changes brought about in agriculture, industry, land reform, education, and health in Puerto Rico in the last 25 years.

45. HELBURN, N. Human ecology of western Montana valleys. J. Geog. 55(1):5-14. Jan. 1956. 278.8 J82

A discussion of the human population distribution in western Montana, as dictated by environment and land use.

46. HOBBS, S. H. North Carolina: an economic and social profile. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1958. 380 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of the people, resources, industry, commerce, and government of the State.

47. MCARDEL, R. E. Water, forests, and people. Amer. Forests 64(12):24, 55-58. Dec. 1958. 99.8 F762

A review of the role of the forests of the Southwest in meeting the water and other needs of the population of the region.

48. MILLER, E. W. The southern anthracite region, a problem area. Econ. Geog. 31(4):331-350. Oct. 1955. 278.8 Ec7

Evaluates the effects on the regional economy of longstanding declines in the industry and of a coordinated, as contrasted with a local or piecemeal, plan for economic development.

49. PIERSON, W. H. The geography of the Bellingham lowland, Washington. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1953. 159 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 28) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the agriculture, forest, fishing, and mining industries, and manufacturing, transportation, and commerce.

50. POUNDS, N. J. G. Lorraine and the Ruhr. Econ. Geog. 33(2):149-162. Apr. 1957. 278.8 Ec7

A historical review of the political, technological, and other factors affecting the interchange of raw materials, and of the effect on future interdependence of the canalization of the Moselle River, creation of a common market for coal, iron, and steel, elimination of discriminatory practices, and expansion of the coalfields of the Saar.

51. POUNDS, N. J. G., and COOPER, E. L. World geography: economic, political, regional. Ed. 5. Cincinnati, South-West. Pub. Co. 1957. 632 p. Libr. Cong.

A reference text on the resources, economic activities, and political jurisdictions of the major regions of the United States and the rest of the New and Old Worlds.

52. PROUDFOOT, M. J. The Isle of Mull, Scotland: a geographical reconnaissance. Econ. Geog. 26(2):125-132. Apr. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

Relates a declining agriculture, an increasingly sparse population, and growing reliance on the summer tourist trade to changes in farming and progressive outmigration. Mentions industrial decentralization,

involving the employment of hydro-electric energy, as a possibility. Does not supply details on the extra transmission and other facilities required, the transportation requirements for raw materials and finished products, or the additional community services needed.

53. RHODE ISLAND. DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL. The Rhode Island shore, a regional guide. Providence, 1957. Various paging. Libr. Cong.

A report on present use of the land along the coast, and ways of using it more advantageously in the future for residential and recreational purposes.

54. RYER, D. R. Sugar regions of Cuba. Econ. Geog. 32(2): 177-184. Apr. 1956. 278.8 Ec7

A study of the interrelationship between such factors as the number, newness, size, and ownership of the processing mills, and the production from the 13 sugar regions of Cuba.

55. THOMAN, R. S. The changing occupance pattern of the tri-State area of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1953. 139 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 31) Libr. Cong.

Surveys changes resulting from the decline in lead and zinc mining, and suggests potentialities for establishing a more diversified and remunerative resource base.

56. ZIERER, C. M., ed. California and the Southwest. New York, Wiley, 1956. 375 p. Libr. Cong.

A compendium on the physical and cultural characteristics, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mineral and fuel resources, and manufacturing, transportation facilities, and trade in California and the other States of the Southwest.

Land Use and Land Use Surveys

57. AGRICULTURE and land use. Polit. & Econ. Planning 23 (407):30-43. Feb. 18, 1957. 280.8 P693

In Great Britain agriculture, industry, recreation, housing, and other uses compete constantly for land. This paper presents a résumé of the problem, covering historical background, present needs, and suggestions for the future, with examples of solutions from Sweden.

58. BARLOWE, R. Land resource economics; the political economy of rural and urban land resource use. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1958. 585 p. 282 B242

Partial contents: Ch. 2, The supply of land for economic use; Ch. 3, Population pressure and the demand for land; Ch. 5, Input-output relations affecting land use; Ch. 9, Location factors affecting land use; Ch. 10, Conservation of land resources; Ch. 11, Impact of institutional factors on land use; Ch. 16, Planning for better land use; Ch. 17, Public measures for directing land use.

59. BARLOWE, R. Minimizing adverse effects of major shifts in land use. J. Farm Econ. 15(5):1339-1348. Dec. 1958. 280.8 J822

Shifts in land use are natural phenomena and are not new; but we are more concerned about them now. Discusses the concept of succession in land use, adverse effects of shifting uses, means to minimize these adverse effects, and development of effective programs for this purpose.

60. BARTHOLOMEW, H., and WOOD, J. Land uses in American cities. Cambridge, Harvard U. Press, 1955. 196 p. (Harvard City Planning Studies 15) Libr. Cong.

Maps the developed as contrasted with the vacant and agricultural lands of 97 cities, as classified by population class and by such descriptions as central and satellite cities and urban areas.

61. BEAUMONT, A. B. Trends in the Northeast. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):105. May 1959. 56.8 J822

Acreage of idle land is increasing in southern New England and New York. Except in Vermont and Maine, loss of agricultural land near the cities is increasing, demands for land for recreational purposes are increasing, and part-time farming is increasing, especially in urbanized areas.

62. BENNETT, J. B., JOSEPHSON, H. R., and WOOTEN, H. H. The heritage of our public lands. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:42-52. 1 Ag84Y

Of nearly 360 million acres of public land in the United States, 21.5 million acres are in urban use for such things as Army posts, airfields, housing, storage areas, atomic energy installations, mines, factories, and experimental areas.

63. BLUMENFELD, H. Are land use patterns predictable? Amer. Inst. Planners J. 25(2):61-66. May 1959. Libr. Cong.

Urban growth seems to follow a pattern of moving out in a circle from the center of the city at the average regular rate of one mile per decade.

64. BURY, R. L. Environmental assessment of land-use patterns. Yale Conserv. Studies 4:5-8. 1955. 279.8 Y1

The land-use pattern of Connecticut can be explained only through the action of man on the environment. The ease of commuting to industrial sites from all parts of the State has led to these outcomes of residential concentration: 1, Water-supply requirements for the residential areas have created the need for watershed reserves and the return of all land within them to woodland; and 2, the expansion of residential use has so raised taxes that farmers can no longer produce economically.

65. CHRYST, W. E., and PENDLETON, W. C., Jr. Land and the growth of the nation. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:2-9. 1 Ag84Y

The importance of land in the future will reflect the extent to which we create additional machines, factories, buildings, transportation, and similar tools to facilitate production, and our ability to devise new techniques of increasing agricultural output. We need land for parks, playgrounds, roads, streets, airports, schools, hospitals, military establishments, testing grounds, residential sites, factories, and many other things, besides forests, farms, and towns.

66. CLAWSON, M., and HELD, B. The Federal lands; their use and management. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1957. 501 p. 282.12 C57F

Covers the development of national land policy, changing emphasis on management of the public domain, revenues and expenditures, and the need to meet new pressures deriving from population increase and urbanization, on public lands in the future.

67. CONKLIN, H. E. The Cornell system of economic land classification. Cornell U. Agr. Col. A. E. 980, 10 p. Mar. 1955. 281.9 C81

Rural land-class maps can be useful as general guides for tax-assessment policies and for policies governing the extension of roads, the building of telephone and electric lines, and the extension of school and public health facilities. Primarily they are useful in designating the best land for farming, as an aid to farmers buying property, and as an aid to planners to avoid urbanizing good farmland.

Also in N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 198:5230-5234. Jan. 1955. 280.8 C812

68. COSTELLO, R. B. Possibilities for utilizing airphoto interpretation in the Cornell economic land classification system. Land Econ. 27(1):24-30. Feb. 1951. 282.8 J82

A study in Tompkins County, N. Y., showed that airphoto interpretation could be a valuable tool in economic land classification.

69. DUNN, E. S. The equilibrium of land-use patterns in agriculture. South. Econ. J. 21(2):173-187. Oct. 1954. 280.8 So84

A theory concerning the competitive uses of land for agriculture, without taking into account industrial production and its interrelationship with agriculture.

70. EARLE, J. B. Land use changes in the Southeast. Soil Conserv. 22:117-119. Dec. 1956. 1.6 So3S

Land use has changed from cotton to grass and trees; from mules, manpower, row crops, and erosion to mechanization, electrification, grass crops, reforestation, diversification, and soil and water conservation. Lists seven factors that contributed to this change and illustrates with a case study of a former plantation.

71. ENGELBERT, E. A. Land-use planning for "rurban" areas. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):27-32. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

Aside from what may be the ultimate food-supply needs, the protection of agricultural blocks of land in rurban areas may serve to guide urban growth, reduce costs of public services, provide buffer zones between urban communities, and stabilize the general economy of the area. Yet neither agricultural researchers nor planners have really studied the benefits to be derived from maintaining rurban agriculture.

72. EYRE, J. D. Japanese land development in Kojima Bay. Econ. Geog. 32(1):57-74. Jan. 1956. 278.8 Ec7

An appraisal of the contribution of the project for reclaiming coastal swamps and shallow waters in supplying additional land for food production for the region and for the industrial growth of Okayama City.

73. FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS. Economic survey of the land uses of Fairfax County, Va., prepared by Homer Hoyt Associates, Washington, D. C. Fairfax, June 1954. 72 p. Libr. Cong.

An appraisal of the effect of population increases and sources of income on the requirements for land for residential, industrial and other purposes, tax assessment and rates, and school enrollments.

74. FORM, W. H. The place of social structure in the determination of land use: some implications for a theory of urban ecology. Social Forces 32(4):317-323. May 1954. 280.8 J823

The author proposes the need to consider social structure in addition to ecological and cultural factors in the study of changes in land use. The first step is to analyze the social forces operating in the land market. The image of a free and unorganized land market in which individuals compete must be abandoned.

75. FOX, J. W. Land-use survey; general principles and a New Zealand example. Auckland U. Col. B. 49, 46 p. 1956. 514 Au23

Land-use surveys from the time of the Domesday Survey of medieval England. Points out that such surveys cover not only the agricultural use of land, but its use for buildings, parks, recreation, industry, and so forth.

76. GIBBS, C., and HUSCH, B. Land-use trends from aerial photographs. N. H. Prog. Rpt. 3:11-13. Oct. 1956. 100 N452

An aerial survey of Madbury, N. H., 1953, showed that land area occupied by the town had increased by 1.8% since 1943, while agricultural land in the town had decreased by 0.1%. The rest of the loss was from forested areas within the town.

77. GIBSON, W. L. Farm-land utilization in Virginia. Va. J. Farm Econ. 141:18-21. Feb. 1955. 275.29 V813

Farmland utilization has changed a great deal in the last two decades, partly because of the development of the nonfarm economy of the State and the resulting decrease in the supply of farm labor. As a result, many farmers have converted to the production of forage crops and the raising of livestock.

Also in Va. U. News Let. 31(7), 1 p. Jan. 1, 1955. 280.9 V85

78. GLOVER, L. Experience with Federal land purchases as a means of land use adjustment. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Pam. 65, 97 p. Aug. 1955. 281.9 So86

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Wisconsin.

Partial contents: Ch. 2, Land use problems; Ch. 3, Causes of maladjusted land use; Ch. 4, Land use adjustment policies; Ch. 6, Alternatives to land purchase; Ch. 6 covers block leasing, rural zoning, taxation, and county land management.

79. GRAHAM, E. H. Land use principles and needs. In Callison, C. H., ed. America's natural resources, p. 163-180. New York, Ronald Press, 1957. 279.12 C13

With the increasing population of the world, not only the food-producing value of the land increases, the site value increases also. No longer is it sufficient for the land to produce food, clothing, and shelter. It must yield more space for roads, for airports, for towns, cities, and industrial developments. In the 40 years ending in 1950, 40 million acres of good land were absorbed by towns and cities alone in the United States.

80. GULICK, L. The city's challenge in resource use. In Jarrett, H., ed. Perspectives in conservation, p. 115-137. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 279.12 R31

Discusses the effects of urbanization on water use, air and water pollution, energy consumption, recreational opportunities, and land use. Land use is affected by the spread of suburbs, the need for new thruways, and the need for more and larger airports. New suburban developments are destroying some of the finest and most productive agricultural land in the Nation.

81. HAVERSHON, M. E. Land use in Walsall with special reference to reclamation of derelict land and slum clearance. Roy. Sanit. Inst. J. 73:714-727. Nov. 1953. 449.9 R812

Includes discussion.

The reclamation of derelict land, created by past mining ventures and present-day slum-clearance projects has been justified by saving agricultural land which would otherwise have had to be taken for

development purposes. Even where some agricultural land has had to be taken, it was of less value than land that would otherwise have been used.

82. HAREN, C. C. Land resources of Fluvanna County, Virginia. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-31, 98 p. July 1957. A281.9 R313A

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, cooperating.

Land classes, utilization, tenure, management, and purchase.

83. HARTLEY, R. W. Land and water conservation and development. In Dewhurst, J. F., ed. America's needs and resources; a new survey, rev. ed., p. 513-574. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1955. 280.12 D512

Includes percentage of land in urban areas, highways, parks, military reservations, etc., and stresses the need for conservation of our farm and grazing lands to feed a growing population.

84. HOOK, J. C. The relationship between roughness of terrain and phenomena related to agriculture in Northeastern United States. Iowa City, 1955. 185 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.)- State University of Iowa, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(6):1045. June 1955. 241.8 M58

It is shown that land-use intensity decreases as the distance from large metropolitan centers increases, but that the roughness also increases as distance from cities increases. Variations in the density of the rural farm population were associated with variations in the percentage of a county that was in farms and the distance from large metropolitan centers.

85. HURLBURT, V. L. Theory of supply of farm land. Land Econ. 34(2):161-167. May 1958. 282.8 J82

Land is two-dimensional in its supply character in that it can be measured both areally and qualitatively. It is not only the geographic area but also the intensity of use that determines the effective supply.

86. JOHNSON, H. A., and WOOTEN, H. H. The extent and significance of nonagricultural uses of rural land and water. J. Farm Econ. 15(5):1315-1326. Dec. 1958. 280.8 J822

Discusses present rural land uses in the United States by regions, and projects indicated changes to 2010. Develops similar data on rural water uses.

87. JURKAT, E. H. Land use analysis and forecasting in traffic planning. Traffic Q. 11(2):151-163. Apr. 1957. HHFA Libr.

A theoretical approach to highway planning as it affects land use.

88. KENOSHA, WIS. PLANNING DEPT. Land and the use of it. Kenosha, 1955. 28 p. 282.097 K41

A land-use survey of Kenosha, Wis., a city of slightly over 54,000 population covering an area of 5,485 acres, including suburbs.

89. KYI, M. T. Changes in agricultural land utilization in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Theses 22:15-18. 1950. 241.8 C54

In 1800, the entire county was under farms. By 1850, only 80 percent of the land was farmed, and by 1945 the percentage had shrunk to 60. The author concludes that agricultural use of land is affected by the same social, economic, and political forces that affect cultural conditions.

90. MACGREGOR, J. J. European and Near East experience of planned land use. Chartered Surveyor 90(8):421-426. Feb. 1958. 325.8 C38

The five basic needs for land in any country are: Location of industry; housing; food; recreation; and communications. These needs fall into different proportions in different countries, and change with changing times in all countries.

91. MCHUGH, F. D. Land uses 1953 - Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax, Fairfax Co. Planning Comn., 1954. 93 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of the character of development of the various geographic areas of the county with respect to residential and other uses.

92. MCKAIN, W. C. Effect of decentralization on land use in Connecticut. (Sum.) Conn. Woodlands 18(1):16. Jan. 1953. 99.8 C76

The "extended rural fringe" has been a mixed blessing in Connecticut. Increases in taxes and land values have forced many farmers out of business and have caused others to convert to more intensified farming. At the same time, conservation has been benefited because rural residents employed in cities are more concerned with preserving scenic and recreational assets.

93. MARSCHNER, F. J. Land use and its patterns in the United States. U. S. D. A. Agr. Handb. 153, 277 p. Apr. 1959. 1 Ag84Ah

Partial contents: Settlement, division, and use of land; Development of urban communities; Shifts in land use; Use for recreation; Water management and land use; Effects of industrialization on land use and rural life; Suitcase farming; Impact of changes on land and people; Rural population changing; Regional specialization; Social implications of land use; Low-income areas of land use; Better land use.

94. MASON, J. E., and FORSTER, G. W. Inventory of land use in North Carolina with special reference to public land areas. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 93, 42 p. Nov. 1950. 100 N81

Charts and tables show the change in land use in North Carolina between 1850 and 1950. Percentages of land in cities, highways, crops, pasture, forest, and timber, and in the public domain are shown.

95. MORGAN, M. E. Land - for the future. N. Mex. Mag. 36(1):34-35. Jan. 1958. 288.8 N46

An explanation of New Mexico's drive to obtain ownership and administration of the 27,500,000 acres of unreserved public-domain lands of the State, now administered and owned by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies.

96. MUDDEMAN, J. M. The land use map. N. Y. State Planning News 15(5):3, 6. Sept. 1951. 280.7 N481

Adequate land use maps, kept current, are essential to any area plan and program for development.

97. NOBE, K. C., HARDY, E. E., and CONKLIN, H. E. Traffic lights for farm lands? Com. Fert. & Plant Food Indus. 97(2):23. Aug. 1958. 57.8 C73

The Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics has devised fertility maps to guide civil engineers in their purchases of land for building and road construction. Good land that should remain in agriculture is represented in green, medium good land in yellow, and land that can be easily spared to nonagricultural uses is depicted in red.

98. PARSON, R. L. Land management - approach to conservation. In his Conserving American resources, p. 77-98. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1956. 279.12 P25

Covers major uses of land in the United States, including the increasing but still minute absorption of farmland by cities, roads,

industry, etc., discusses land planning as practiced in the past, and outlines planning procedures that may be necessary in the future to conserve not only agricultural but all types of rural land.

99. PATTESON, G. W., FULTON, Z. M. K., and HARRIS, A. J. Economic land classification Henrico County. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 451, 19 p. July 1952. 100 V81S

Describes historical land use development in the county, defines the classification system used in Virginia, and includes a county land use map based on normal value and opportunity offered to farmers and other rural and suburban residents. Is one of several similar county land use studies in Virginia.

100. PERRY, R. F., JR. Land utilization in Sullivan County, New Hampshire - a critique and evaluation of the County's rural land resources. Worcester, Mass., 1957. 295 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Clark University, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 18(1):190-191. Jan. 1958. 241.8 M58

Traces the history of land use from the period of rural prosperity to the present period of agricultural decline. Residential part-time farming is of greatest importance in areas where industrial workers are moving into the country to live and raise vegetable crops. Also, forms of rural recreational land use are increasing in significance.

101. PICO, R. Value of the rural land classification program of Puerto Rico for purposes of economic development. (Abs.) Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann. 47(2):175. June 1957. 500 As73

The Rural Land Classification Program was carried out from 1949 to 1951 by the Puerto Rico Planning Board and the P. R. Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and has been of immeasurable help in planning for new roads as well as for all phases of agricultural planning.

102. QUESENBERRY, G. R. Land ownership and use in New Mexico. Rur. Realtor 9(11, i.e. 10):1-3. Nov. 1957. 282.8 R88

About half of New Mexico's 77;800,000 acres is government-owned, with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management exercising supervision over 14 million acres; the U.S. Indian Service, 8 million acres; U.S. Forest Service, 10 million; and the State government, 13 million.

103. RAND, W. E. Problems of alternate land use. West. Area Devlpmt. Conf. Proc. 3:80-88. 1956. 280.9 W5222

Compares the growth of two communities: one an unplanned, haphazardly developed area where the real estate agent performed the functions of a planning board, and where land was consequently wasted; the other a well-planned suburb of Los Angeles where land was set aside for agriculture and industry prior to its development as a residential suburb.

104. RAUP, P. M. Agricultural land: changing patterns in its use. In Minnesota University Social Science Research Center. Minnesota's tomorrow: the economic future of our region, p. 43-55. St. Paul, 1956. HHFA Libr.

Between 1935 and 1955, the number of farms in Minnesota dropped from 203,302 to 165,225, while the farm population dropped from 915,000 in 1940 to 710,000 in 1955. Still in 1955 only 7.5% of the State's total area was in urban use, while 49% was in crops and pastures.

105. RAUP, P. M. Economic development and competition for land use in the United States. J. Farm Econ. 39(5):1514-1528. Dec. 1957. 280.8 J822

Discussion by W. L. Gibson, Jr., p. 1526-1528.

A major force affecting competition for land results from the process of urbanization in: 1, An increasing demand for land for urban expansion, industrial decentralization, and transport networks; and 2, a growing desire on the part of city workers to live in the country. Between 1945 and 1954, the annual increase in land area occupied by nonfarm enterprises averaged 831,000 acres per year.

106. REITZ, J. W. Synchronization of land resource use with economic growth in the Southeast. Ga. Business 16(10):1-7. Apr. 1957. 280.8 G29

In 1940, agriculture contributed over 15% of the income of the Southeast; by 1953, agriculture's contribution had dropped to less than 10%. Advances in technology not adaptable to the small farms of the region, and the paucity of fertile land, have led to abandonment of many farms. Economic growth for the region necessitates a wise utilization of land and water resources.

107. REUSS, L. A. Florida's land resources and land use. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 555, 52 p. Nov. 1954. 100 F66S

In 1949, 2.9% of Florida's total land area was occupied by urban developments. Of the remaining 97.1%, only 9.7% was being used for agriculture, 3.3% was idle agricultural land, 66.8% was forest land, and 17.3% was marshland, dunes, and beaches.

108. REUSS, L. A., and BLANCH, G. T. Utah's land resources. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Rpt. 4, 66 p. June 1951. 100 Ut1Sp

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating.

In 1950, 6.1% of the total land area of Utah was taken up by towns, cities, highways and railroads in rural areas, airports, recreation areas, experiment stations, and military installations. Of the remainder, 87.8% was open rangeland, 3.3% was cropland and irrigated pasture, and 2.8% was barren land.

109. RITCHIE, A., and SWANSON, C. L. W. Soils and land use, Hartford County, Connecticut, an area of specialized agriculture and rapid suburbanization. Conn. (State) Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 606, 36 p. Oct. 1957. 100 C76St

In the face of the "automobile exodus" and expanding suburbanization, an accurate knowledge of soils is basic to intelligent land-use planning. This "experimental analysis" of the impact of urban growth on agriculture in Connecticut "may be useful to those who relate research in soils and land use to the changing pattern brought on by suburbanization," p. 3.

110. ROZMAN, D., and SHERBURNE, R. Transfer of ownership in rural areas and its effect on land utilization. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 458, 30 p. June 1950. 100 M38H

Of 267 farmland transactions studied in Massachusetts between 1940 and 1948, 55 involved the sale of farms for nonagricultural use. The total acreage in these 55 transactions amounted to 15 percent of the farmland sold. The new uses to which the land was put included recreational and timber uses and residential development.

111. SPARKS, R. M. The case for a uniform land use classification. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 24(3):174-178. 1958. Libr. Cong.

If the planning profession is to keep pace with the stupendous population growth, a uniform land use classification for the United States would be an important step in the right direction.

112. STAMP, L. D. Land for tomorrow; the undeveloped world. Bloomington, Indiana U. Press, 1952. 230 p. 282 St23

The past, present, and future of land use throughout the world. In country after country of the Old World there is less than 2 acres of land per person that can be considered as actually or potentially productive. It is this fact that is behind the drive toward land use planning. In Ch. 6, Salvaging the Old World, land use planning and how it is working out in Great Britain, is discussed.

113. STAMP, L. D. The land of Britain; its use and misuse. Ed. 2. London, Longmans Green, 1950. 507 p. 282.171 St2L

Discusses the British land-use survey of 1930-47, and describes how its results are applied in town and country planning today. Explains the "urban fence," and the contiguous area outside the towns where urban influences have seriously impaired the possibilities of good farming. This is the land that can be most suitably released for further urban expansion, and the Central Planning Branch has the authority to designate which sections of this area may be first to be taken out of agriculture, and which last, or never.

114. STAMP, L. D. Land use surveys with special reference to Britain. In Taylor, T. G., ed. Geography in the twentieth century; a study of growth, fields, techniques, aims, and trends, p. 372-392. New York, Philos. Libr., 1951. 331 T21G

115. STAMP, L. D. The planning of land-use for full production with special reference to European conditions and the national planning undertaken in the United Kingdom. United Nations. Sci. Conf. Conserv. & Util. Resources Proc. 1949:63-69. 1950. 279.9 Un32P

In Great Britain there is a growing demand for land for industry, housing, schools, recreation, airfields, motor roads, etc., and pressure is greatest on farmland, which is usually level and well drained, but which totals only one-half acre per capita. A simple classification of land into 10 types has been drawn up, in which types 1 to 4 are the good agricultural lands, types 5 to 10 are the industrial and other land uses.

116. STUTT, R. A. Some aspects of land classification in northern Saskatchewan. Econ. Annal. 23(3):59-61. June 1953. 281.8 Ec72

In planning the use of land on an area basis, one must take into account a variety of uses besides agricultural use: Wildlife refuges, mineral, water, and other natural resources, forest and recreational land use, the development of transportation facilities, and the provision of land for urban development.

117. SWITZER, J. F. Q. Efficient land use. Chartered Surveyor 90(3):125-126. Sept. 1957. 325.8 C38

Demands of land use should be weighed from 5 angles - the political, the moral, the aesthetic, the economic, and the social. The need for a rational approach with a sound economic base is vital. The whole story of the battle for agricultural land - a battle waged emotionally and not intellectually - illustrates the great danger of government intervention to meet the demands of some powerful pressure group.

118. THAUNG, M. P. Agricultural land use in Cayuga County, New York; a quantitative study of the degree of coincidence in distribution between agricultural uses of land and physical land types. Syracuse, 1955. 266 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Syracuse University, 1955.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(5):796-797. May 1955. 241.8 M58

Economic conditions have brought about problems in land use such as abandoned farms and neglected orchards on good land, while at the same time submarginal farms are still operating on poor land. Readjustment of land use is greatly needed in the county.

119. U. S. BUR. OF LAND MANAGEMENT. Small tracts. U. S. Dept. Interior Inform. B. 1, 34 p. 1958. 156.55 In3

Tells how to obtain small parcels of vacant public land from the Federal Government. There are 270 million acres of unused public land in Alaska, and more than 10 million acres each in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

120. UPPER MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD.) PLANNING COMMISSION. Land use study. Rockville, 1954. 77 p. 282.037 Up6

In the Maryland-Washington Regional District, on the outskirts of the District of Columbia, 67% of the land was still in agriculture in 1954. Of the remainder, 17% was occupied by residences, 9% was in parks and playgrounds, 4% was in roads, and the small remaining amount of land was devoted to commerce and industry.

121. VIADO, J. B. Land use in the Philippines. Yale Conserv. Studies 6:18-18. 1957. 279.8 Y1

"These people have never heard of zoning, but it is very interesting to find that almost any piece of land around the villages is put to its best use. ... They do not build their houses on soil that can be cultivated, but construct them on rocks and stony places. Unlike today's problem in New England there is no fear of expanding urban areas gobbling up their agricultural lands nor of turnpikes and parkways traversing the most fertile valleys," p. 18.

122. VOORHEES, A. M., ed. Land use and traffic models. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 25(2):55-104, May 1959. Libr. Cong.

A collection of writings on current techniques in the field of land use and transportation planning, including articles on predicting Chicago's land use patterns, the economic forces shaping land use patterns, and a method for predicting urban traffic patterns.

123. WALMSLEY, R. C. Control of land use. In Walmsley, R. C., ed. Rural estate management, p. 505-528. London, Estates Gaz., 1955. 282.171 W16

The objectives of land use control in Great Britain include the preservation of land for food production while at the same time making land available for new housing, new schools, roads, and industry.

124. WATTERSON, A. W. Economy and land use patterns of McLean County, Illinois. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1950. 154 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 17) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the physical resources, settlement and development, the rural landscape, and the urban pattern in the county.

125. WHEELER, J. H., JR. Land use in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Chicago, 1950. 180 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 15) 282.095 W56

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Chicago, 1950.

Includes urbanized land and land set aside for recreation and national parks.

126. WHITLOCK, R. New life for common lands. Field 203(5279):400-401. Mar. 11, 1954. 10 F45

The waste of good agricultural land in England and Wales because of the ancient "rights of common" of the people, is discussed, and suggestions made for the transformation of these lands into arable, food-producing fields, as was done on a temporary basis during World War II.

127. WIBBERLEY, G. P. Some aspects of problem rural areas in Britain. Geog. J. 120:43-61. Mar. 1954. 472 G29

Includes discussion.

The competition for land in Great Britain for industry, housing, and agriculture, necessitates a reappraisal of available marginal land that might be converted to agricultural use. Several such land areas are discussed here.

128. WIECKING, E. H. Land economics research in retrospect and prospect. J. Farm Econ. 32(4):1064-1075. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Includes section on nonagricultural uses of rural lands and waters, and lists uses of agricultural lands for recreation, industry, rural residences for city workers, and roads. Cites the need for zoning and sanitation codes in fringe areas, and discusses the role of the land economist in solving fringe problems of the future.

129. WOOTEN, H. H. How our land is used. Agr. Situation 36 (2):9-10. Feb. 1952. 1 Ec7Ag

Land uses, 1950, are given in a table. Of 1,905 million acres in continental United States, 60.8% was in farms. Of the 747 million acres not in farms, 75 million, or 3.9% of the total land area, was in towns and cities, industrial sites, parks, roads, and railway rights-of-way. The remaining 35.3%, or 692 million acres, was in commercial forests, marshes, sand dunes, rock, and deserts.

130. WOOTEN, H. H., and ANDERSON, J. R. Major uses of land in the United States; summary for 1954. U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B. 168, 102 p. Jan. 1957. 1 Ag84Ab

Primarily agricultural land uses, but a table breaks down the total land area of continental United States into the following percentages: Cropland, 24.4; pasture and grazing land, 49.0; forest and woodland, 16.5; miscellaneous, 10.1%. "Miscellaneous" amounts to 191 million acres, of which 155 million, or 8% of the total land area, is in cities, towns, highways, railroads, parks, wildlife refuges, marshes, sand dunes, and deserts.

131. WOOTEN, H. H., and ANDERSON, J. R. The uses to which we put our land. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:53-62. 1 Ag84Y

Total acreage in crops in the United States declined from 478 million to 465 million between 1949 and 1954, while areas in urban use increased by 831,000 acres each year in that period. Competing demands for land are particularly acute in good farming areas where urban expansion has been rapid. Urbanization and transportation are the greatest users of good level farmland, and accounted in 1954 for two-fifths of the land in nonagricultural use.

132. ACKLEY, S. W. A study of the industrial trends in the Tennessee Valley region. New Brunswick, N. J., 1955. 253 p.
Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Rutgers University, 1955.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(12):2434. Dec. 1955. 241.8 M58
Since the TVA experiment was initiated, economic growth in the valley has exceeded that for the country as a whole, even though it still lags somewhat behind the national average. The primary causes of this growth have been the abundance of cheap electric power, water transportation, raw materials, and labor. The importance of the low wage level and nonunionism of the local labor has been overstressed.

133. AHMED, G. M. Manufacturing structure and pattern of Waukegan - north Chicago. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1957. 117 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 46) Libr. Cong.
A survey of the location and growth of industry, population, labor force, and transportation, and the prospects for establishing new industries in the area.

134. ARBINGAST, S. A., BOWLBY, S., and GREER, T. V. An economic survey of Burnet County, Texas; a study of resources and industrial development potentials. Austin, Tex. U. Bur. Business Res., 1957. 66 p. Libr. Cong.
A report on the labor force, market area, water supplies for industrial and municipal purposes, recreational and other facilities, community leadership, raw materials, sources of power, transportation, and other assets and potentials of the county as a location for industry.

135. BARTON, T. F. Twenty-five years' use of the 9-foot Ohio River Channel. Econ. Geog. 33(1):41-49. Jan. 1957. 278.8 Ec7
A historical survey of the increases in traffic and tonnages moved by barge, and of the expansion of industry made possible by the provision of the 9-foot channel, and of the changes likely to result from completion of the projected system of high-level locks.

136. BECKLEY, W. VA., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Beckley story: report on general physical, economic, and social features affecting the selection of industrial plant locations in the vicinity of Beckley, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Beckley, 1951. 66 p. Libr. Cong.
Covers agricultural development, agricultural labor available for industrial employment, nonfarm employment possibilities for part-time farmers, available natural resources, tax structure for industrial attraction, educational institutions, and community development programs.

137. BEST, T. D., and SMITH, R. C. Water in area industrial development. Battelle Tech. Rev. 6(11):3-8. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.
Attempts to specify amounts of water needed for various types of industry, for the benefit of communities interested in attracting industry to their regions.

138. BLACK, H. Detroit: a case study in industrial problems of a central city. Land Econ. 34(3):219-226. Aug. 1958. 282.8 J82
A poll of 4,000 industrial firms within central Detroit revealed that 23.1%, nearly 1,000, would prefer to be located outside the city. Of this number, 10.9% had already made plans to relocate in the fringe.

Reasons given for the move included, in order of frequency: 1, Lower taxes in the fringe; 2, more space; 3, better parking facilities, and 4, labor considerations.

139. BOISSEAU, A. C. What industry looks for. Municipality 52(1):6, 19. Jan. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Zoning regulations, recreational facilities, healthful surroundings, good schools, and law enforcement are among the criteria industry considers before locating in a new community.

140. BOLEY, R. E. Effects of industrial parks on the community. Urban Land 17(10):1, 3-6. Nov. 1958. 98.59 Url

Properly located, planned, and developed industrial parks can be definite assets to a community because of the stimulating effect they have on the local economy.

141. BREESE, G. W. Industrial site selection, Burlington County, N. J.; a case study of existing and potential industrial location. Princeton, Princeton U. Bur. Urban Res., 1954. 115 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes a survey of the transportation and other factors affecting industrial location, and contrasts industrial sites in the Burlington area with those of the Philadelphia-Camden and Trenton areas.

142. BUCKINGHAM, W. S., JR. Problems of industrial location in Great Britain. Amer. J. Econ. & Sociol. 13(3):247-254. Apr. 1954. 280.8 Am393

The Distribution of Industry Act of 1945, under which the Board of Trade is empowered to acquire land to provide premises for industrial establishments, is discussed. Six major depressed areas were designated as "development areas" and industry was encouraged to locate in them, as a means of finding jobs for local inhabitants and of stemming the heavy migration into London and other urban centers.

143. CALEF, W., and DAOUST, C. What will new industry mean to my town. U. S. Dept. Com. Area Devlpmt. Div., 1955. 19 p. Libr. Cong.

A summary of two case studies on the impact of new industry on small towns.

144. CHAPMAN, H. H., and others. The iron and steel industries of the South. Tuscaloosa, Ala. U. Press, 1953. 427 p. Libr. Cong.

H. D. Bonham, H. D. Pallister, and E. C. Wright, joint authors.

An analysis of past and present development and prospects for future expansion. Contains data and information on the resource base, production trends, and mining and operational problems, and trends in consumption in the steel market.

145. CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. Land for industry; a survey of land either used or suitable for industrial activity. Cleveland, Apr. 1955. 44 p. Cleveland Pub. Libr.

146. DE VYVER, F. T. Labor factors in the industrial development of the South. South. Econ. J. 18:189-205. Oct. 1951. 208.8 So84

Investigation has found that not only is labor more plentiful in the South but that productivity of southern labor is greater than that of the New England States, so far as the textile industry is concerned. Low wages in the South do not reflect low efficiency.

147. DOWLING, R. W. Huge "research park" set 40 miles out of NYC. Architect. Forum 106(4):12, 16. Apr. 1957. 296.8 B76

To protect the natural assets and scenic beauty of Sterling Forest, where several large corporations are building research centers, all industry will be excluded, and only research laboratories and housing for the scientists will be built. No building will exceed the height of the trees, and as few trees as possible will be removed.

148. DUNN, E. S. The location of agricultural production. Gainesville, U. Fla. Press, 1954. 115 p. 282 D922

Theory of industrial versus agricultural location, p. 86-92.

149. EAGAN, W. F. Industrial location: the possibility of Canadian-owned firms moving into northern New York State. Syracuse, N. Y., 1956. 138 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Syracuse University, 1956.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(1):51. Jan. 1957. 241.8 M58

Northern New York is one of the least industrialized sections of the State, having an annual per capita income much below the State average. It is difficult to exploit the industrial potential of the area because of the absence of a coordinated public policy such as the TVA. However, some Canadian industries such as woodworking and leather-goods manufacture, may be induced to locate here, if only because of the proximity of Montreal and Toronto.

150. ENGEL, L. Wisconsin's answer to a river problem. Amer. Forests 56(9):6-9, 38, 41-42. Sept. 1950. 99.8 F762

An outline of the cooperative measures taken to provide more water for industrial use and the generation of power, and to improve flood and erosion control in the Wisconsin River Valley.

151. FACTORS affecting industry development. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:103-105. A281.9 C762

Communities suffering from unemployment in agriculture must have soundly based industries of a size and nature to utilize local resources. While the primary effort must be made by the rural residents themselves, successful rural industrial development requires the active assistance of local, State, and national officials.

152. FLOYD, J. S., JR. Effects of taxation on industrial location. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1952. 155 p. Libr. Cong.

An investigation of the effects of State and local tax loads on the location of various types of manufacturing firms and on the process of industrial development.

153. FORESTS and forest products and rural development. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:105-107. A281.9 C762

In the 73 counties covered by the rural development program, 52% of the land is in forests. Any development in these counties would be starting out under a handicap if so much of the land was ignored or assigned a secondary place. Suggests establishment of pulpwood and woodworking industries in heavily forested low-income areas.

154. GARRABRANT, R. B. The community and industrial development. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 21, 16 p. Sept. 1953. HHFA Libr.

Attracting industry to rural communities.

155. GARWOOD, J. D. An analysis of postwar industrial migration to Utah and Colorado. Econ. Geog. 29(1):79-88. Jan. 1953. 278.8 Ec7

A study of the expansion of western markets, suitable sites or facilities, community efforts to attract new industry, the availability of plants, a trained labor force and market outlets created by military and other agencies of the Federal Government in the World War II period and their effects on the growth of manufacturing and commerce.

156. GOLD, R. N. Manufacturing structure and pattern of the South Bend-Mishawaka area. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1954. 224 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 36.) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the present and potential role of manufacturing in the economy of the area and its relation to the urban community.

157. GOODWIN, W. The middle Passaic Valley: manufacturing developments in an older economic region. New York, 1957. 295 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Columbia University, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(11):2561-2562. Nov. 1957. 241.8 M58

The area around Passaic and Paterson, N. J., is one of the oldest manufacturing centers in the country. Before World War II, textiles were the chief field of manufacture, but since the war, heavier industries have taken their place. The change in type of industry has resulted in the abandonment of old sites, the creation of blighted cores, and the building up of the fringe areas along highways and on abandoned farmland.

158. GRAHAM, J. B., and BURRILL, M. F., eds. Water for industry. Washington, Amer. Assoc. Advn. Sci., 1956. 131 p. (Its Publication 45.) Libr. Cong.

A symposium on present and future water requirements, both local and national.

159. GREBLER, L. Measuring the suburbanization of manufacture. Land Econ. 32(4):380-381. Nov. 1956. 282.8 J82

Between 1939 and 1947 there was practically no suburbanization of manufacturing activity. Closed or partially closed factories in central cities were reopened and employment within them far exceeded employment in the peripheral factories during and after World War II. Figures later than 1947 were not available to the author.

160. GREENHUT, M. L. Plant location in theory and practice: the economics of space. Chapel Hill, U. N. C. Press, 1956. 338 p. Libr. Cong.

Evaluates various theoretical approaches and presents a set of hypotheses relating variations in costs and returns to prospective profits and in turn to site selections.

161. *GREENHUT, M. L. Some factors influencing industrial location, with special reference to the small independent manufacturing firm in Alabama. St. Louis, 1952.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Washington University, [1952].

162. GRIFFIN, J. I. Industrial location in the New York area. New York, City Col. Press, 1956. 212 p. (New York Area Research Council Monograph 1.) Libr. Cong.

Surveys present industrial patterns in the 15 counties in the area. Includes ratings of each county as assigned by executives of sample establishment on the basis of such factors as availability of factory buildings, room for expansion, rental charges, and accessibility to markets. Reviews the history of industrial development in Passaic County, N. J., and lists the factors involved in the decision to relocate an individual plant.

*Not examined.

163. HENSHAW, R. C., JR., and DALE, A. G. An economic survey of Dallas County, Texas. Austin, Tex. U. Bur. Business Res., 1955. 207 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of resource utilization, industrial-development potentials, population growth, and water use.

164. HICKS, H. W. Why not timber cooperatives in the South? Amer. Forests 62(1):16, 63. Jan. 1956. 99.8 F762

Suggests the establishment of numerous cooperatives to assist owners of small forest areas to manage, harvest, and market forest products. Would result in better land use and add to the national supply of scarce timber products.

165. HOLLINSHEAD, E. D. Migration of industry. Urban Land 16(10):1, 3-6. Nov. 1957. 98.59 Url

Lists the reasons for industries flight to the fringes of cities, and suggests ways in which room may be made for them nearer the center of the city, on large tracts of planned industrial sites on the edge of the metropolitan area. Room for smaller industries might be found on vacant lots in the core of the city.

166. HOLTMANN, J. F. Industry and essentials affecting community development. Pub. Works 87(9):150, 152. Sept. 1956. 290.8 M922

Discusses water and power needs of industry in rural areas, and advises rural communities on ways of attracting and servicing new industries.

167. HOOVER, C. B., and RATCHFORD, B. U. Economic resources and policies of the South. New York, Macmillan, 1951. 464 p. 280.002 H76

Partial contents: Ch. 1, Physical resources; Ch. 2, Human resources; Ch. 6, The changing structure of industry; Ch. 7, Some major southern industries; Ch. 10, Natural resources and policy; Ch. 12, Agricultural policy; Ch. 15, Policies for industrial development.

168. HOVER, L. Urban water needs. Amer. Forests 64(11):30, 46-48. Nov. 1958. 99.8 F762

An analysis of the changes in the allocation of water needed to meet the urban and industrial requirements of Phoenix and other cities in the Southwest.

169. ISARD, W. Location and space-economy. New York, Wiley, 1956. 350 p. Libr. Cong.

Reviews theories of Weber, von Thünen, Lösch, and others concerning the forces and progress involved in the location of economic activities. Illustrates how a real differentiation might arise in the economic occupation of an area. Presents graphic materials to illustrate various trade, urban settlement, and other areas or regional entities.

170. ISARD, W., and SCHOOLER, E. W. Location factors in the petrochemical industry. U. S. Dept. Com., Off. Tech. Serv. PB 111640, 106 p. July 1955. Libr. Cong.

A comparative analysis of the factors entering into the choice of sites, particularly with reference to natural gasfields as contrasted with centers of consumption of petrochemical products.

171. ISARD, W., and CUMBERLAND, J. H. New England as a possible location for an integrated iron and steel works.

Econ. Geog. 26(4):245-258. Oct. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

Authors find savings in transport costs an important advantage occurring from location in parts of New England. Also determine that other costs and requirements are not unfavorable, but recommend further study to ascertain whether establishment is warranted by market potentials.

172. JOHNSON, D. G. Comparability of labor capacities of farm and nonfarm labor. Amer. Econ. Rev. 43:296-313. June 1953. 280.8 Am32

A review of studies of the earning capacities of farm migrants in urban environments are compared to the earnings of nonfarm migrants and urbanites. Findings are applicable not only to employment of rural people in urban industry, but also to employers considering locating in rural areas where farm incomes have been low.

173. KAUFFMAN, E. The Southland revisited; an appraisal of the roles of its forests. Amer. Forests 61(8):33-40; (9):11-16; (10):15-19, 84-94. Aug. - Oct. 1955. 99.8 F762

On the present and future industrial growth of the South, as related to its forests.

174. KENYON, J. B. The industrialization of the Skokie area. Chicago, Apr. 1954. 124 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 33.) Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the benefits and problems that accrue to suburbanizing industrial establishments and to the communities into which they move, with attention focused on a specific segment of the periphery of Chicago.

175. KITAGAWA, E. M., and BOGUE, D. J. Suburbanization of manufacturing activity within Standard Metropolitan Areas. Oxford, Ohio, 1955. 162 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 9) Libr. Cong.

176. LANCASTER, J. L. County income estimates for seven Southeastern States. Charlottesville, U. Va. Bur. Pop. & Econ. Res. 1952. 246 p. 284 C7692

Prepared in recognition of the need for income data for plant location, sales promotion, resource development, Government finance, and research purposes, in the Southeastern States.

177. LÖSCH, A. The economics of location, translated by W. H. Woglom and W. F. Stolper. New Haven, Yale U. Press, 1954. 520 p. 280 L89Ae

Sets forth hypotheses or models for the location of factories, farms, and other economic activities. Criticizes and elaborates on such theoretical concepts of location as those postulated by Weber, von Thünen, and Christaller.

178. LUTTRELL, W. F. The cost of industrial movement; a first report on the economics of establishing branch factories. London, Natl. Inst. Econ. & Social Res., 1952. 104 p. Libr. Cong.

Direct and indirect costs of relocating manufacturing and other industrial firms in England.

179. MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION. Location factors in establishing new manufacturing firms in Maryland. Md. State Planning Comn. P. 69, 371 p. 1951. Libr. Cong.

A report on the labor, market, transportation, and other factors considered by newly established firms locating in Maryland.

180. MAYER, H. M. Prospects and problems of the port of Chicago. Econ. Geog. 31(2):95-125. Apr. 1955. 278.8 Ec7

An evaluation of the impact of prospective increases in waterborne traffic on the needs for enlarging terminal facilities and providing sites for industrial expansion.

181. MAYFIELD, R. C. A study of areal specialization in Sullivan County, Indiana. Ind. Acad. Sci. Proc. 64:191-193. 1954, pub. 1955. 500 In2

A geographic examination of the county reveals two predominating areal specializations - agriculture and mining - both with major problems. Facets of their relationships to the county have alternately encouraged and discouraged economic and physical growth, as other industry, commerce, and settlement have been affected by fluctuating conditions of the two principal industries.

182. MELAMID, A. Economic aspects of industrial dispersal. Social Res. 23(3):311-322. Autumn 1956. 280.8 So19

The need for a plentiful supply of skilled labor, together with the economic advantage of remaining in areas of consumption, indicate that although a continuation of the limited dispersal of light industries into the South may be expected, the economic structure of United States industry effectively deters any large-scale dispersal of plants away from heavily populated metropolitan areas.

183. MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER. Industrial mobility in Michigan. Ann Arbor, 1951. 77 p. Libr. Cong.

A summary report on the reasons for relocation of industries, and the advantages and disadvantages of various industrial locations in Michigan.

184. MILLER, E. W. Connellsville beehive coke region: a declining mineral economy. Econ. Geog. 29(2):144-158. Apr. 1953. 278.8 Ec7

Outlines the problems created by the decline of the mining and coke industries in a region containing limited agricultural resources and manufacturing. Recommends an inventory of physical and human resources as a first step to the development of a plan for diversifying and bolstering the economy and alleviating chronic unemployment, by the promotion of other industries.

185. MILLS, M. D. Georgiana, Alabama; an economic appraisal. Ala. U. Bur. Business Res. Printed Ser. 15, 77 p. 1951. 280.006 M62

A typical rural southern town and what it has to offer industry in the way of labor, natural resources, markets, institutional resources, and transportation.

186. MUNCY, D. A. Land for industry. Harvard Business Rev. 32(2):51-63. Mar. 1954. 280.8 H262

Industrial plants require a great deal more land today than they did formerly when they were most often located in cities. Modern plants tend to be spread out on one level, for aesthetic as well as practical reasons. Landscaped grounds, recreational and parking facilities for employees, provision of services such as barbershops which would formerly have been provided within the city neighborhood, as well as increased storage space, all require land. Room for future expansion must also be considered. One large corporation buys five times the amount of land needed for the initial building floorspace.

187. NEW INDUSTRIAL location in the New York Metropolitan region, 1946 through 1950. Regional Plan Assoc. RPA B. 80, 8 p. Aug. 1952. HHFA Libr.

Emphasizes the new tendency for industrial activities to seek suburban locations in the New York Metropolitan area.

188. OFFICES move to suburbs; rents are cheaper, there's room to expand, labor is near, and it's a nicer place to work. Business Wk. 1124:79-80, 82, 84. Mar. 17, 1951. 280.8 Sy8

Many Manhattan business establishments are moving out of the city into Westchester and the neighboring New Jersey countryside across the Hudson River.

189. OHIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. Valleys of opportunity. n.p., 1956. 64 p. Libr. Cong.

An outline of a long-term plan to eliminate shortages and meet Ohio's needs for water for industrial, municipal, and other uses.

190. ORMSBY, H. F. Achieving a better balance of agriculture and industry. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 24:24-29. July 1951. 280.9 W527P

Recommends further research, community action to remedy limiting conditions and make essential preparations, and publicity, to promote industry in rural areas of the West.

191. PATTERSON, J. E. The industrial potential of the Champaign-Urbana area. Urbana, Ill., 1958. 368 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(10):2575-2576. Apr. 1959. 241.8 M58

Since its settlement in 1830, the area has prospered primarily in response to its rich agricultural lands. The fact that the area has not grown industrially is due not to any lack of natural resources but to the community's overwhelming interest in agriculture and in the university located within it. Nonetheless, the area is abundantly equipped with industrial potentialities, and light industries should be encouraged to locate there.

192. PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES. Accelerated urban growth in a metropolitan fringe area; a study of urbanization, suburbanization, and the impact of the U. S. Steel plant in lower Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Sept. 1954. 2 v. HHFA Libr.

Princeton University. Bureau of Urban Research, cooperating.

Within 2 years of the establishment of the Fairless plant, it had already had considerable effect on the area. It added to the permanent labor force, provided employment for a large temporary construction force, and attracted other industries and residential development in addition to the housing of its employes.

193. PRUNTY, M., JR. Recent expansions in the southern pulp paper industries. Econ. Geog. 32(1):51-57. Jan. 1956. 278.8 Ec7

An evaluation of the effect of recent trends toward expansion of acreages, addition of new mills, and potential improvements in output per acre on enlarging the South's share of the increasing domestic market for paper products.

194. REEDER, L. G. Industrial deconcentration as a factor in rural-urban fringe development. Land Econ. 31(3):275-280. Aug. 1955. 282.8 J82

Presents the findings of a study of the changes that have taken place

in industrial growth in the rural-urban fringe of Chicago from 1926 to 1950. The study indicates some of the social and economic consequences that may follow in the suburban and rural-urban fringe from such industrial development.

195. RODGERS, A. Some aspects of industrial diversification in the United States. Econ. Geog. 33(1):16-30. Jan. 1957. 278.8 Ec7

Applies data on employment by manufacturing groups in measuring and rating the existing status and trends toward diversification in 93 industrial areas of the United States.

196. ROSS, W. D. Louisiana's industrial tax exemption program. La. State U. La. Business B. 15(2), 87 p. Dec. 1953. 280.9 L932L

The purpose of the program was to obtain new industries and to encourage the expansion of existing industries in Louisiana, with a resulting increase in employment payrolls, and the stimulation of business generally.

See also Ross, W. D. Tax exemption in Louisiana as a device for encouraging industrial development. Sowest. Social Sci. Q. 34:14-22. June 1953. 280.8 So82

197. RURALIZED industry. Rur. Electrif. News 16(11/12):12-13. June/July 1951. 173.2 R88Ru

Lists several reasons why modern industrial plants like to locate in rural communities if adequate power and resources are available.

198. SHEPARDSON, C. N. The farmer's interest in industrial development. Tenn. Banker 46(5):14, 16-18. May 1958. 284.8 T25

The need is for leadership at the local level to encourage industries in rural areas. Such industries might be geared to seasonal demands of farmwork so that the local citizenry could pursue both farming and industrial employment. Heavy industry tends to locate near metropolitan centers, but study shows that in Virginia, Mississippi, and the Carolinas the manufacture of nondurable goods has centered with success in the more rural counties.

199. SPARKS, R. M. The motivation of manufacturing movement in southeastern Pennsylvania, 1943-1955. Philadelphia, 1957. 365 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Pennsylvania, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(11):2562-2563. Nov. 1957. 241.8 M58

A study of Philadelphia and its environs showed that from 1940 to 1948 the city outgrew its suburban counties, but that between 1948 and 1954, the reverse was true. A part of this reversal was due to the relocation of industry. The chief reason given for relocation was lack of space in the city.

200. STOCKTON, J. R. An economic survey of Denton County, Texas. Austin, Tex. U. Bur. Business Res., 1957. 180 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of resources, industrial potential, and population growth.

201. STOCKTON, J. R., HARDWICK, O. A., and DALE, A. G. An economic survey of Killeen, Texas; a study of resources and industrial potential. Austin, Tex. U. Bur. Business Res., 1954. 100 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of the population, agriculture, trade and commerce, and present and potential industry of the city and adjacent areas of Bell County.

202. STONEY, G. C. New opportunity - in a new South. Survey 87(4):148-154. Apr. 1951. 280.8 C37

Industrialists find the South an extremely rewarding site for new plants. The abundance of labor, the cheapness of land, the lower building costs, and above all the willingness of local labor to work the midnight shift without extra pay, all contribute to the attraction the region has for industry. In return, the plants offer jobs for the excess farm population, and permit a higher standard of living in the locale.

203. THOMAS, L. B. Development of Chula Vista, California. Econ. Geog. 26(1):65-76. Jan. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

An analysis of the recent and prospective changes in a former agricultural and residential community resulting from a war-stimulated expansion of industrial and military activities in the Greater San Diego area.

204. THOMAS, M. D. Economic geography and the manufacturing industry of Northern Ireland. Econ. Geog. 32(1):75-86. Jan. 1956. 278.8 Ec7

A study of the relationship between the growth of manufacturing and the population, labor force, and facilities of Belfast, and the influence on future development of the dependence on outside sources for both raw materials and markets, and of trends toward diversification.

205. *THOMAS, R. R. A study of Oklahoma agriculture as a source of human resources available for industrial employment in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City, Okla. Planning & Resources Bd. 1953. 6 p.

206. TOMB, J. O. Should industry move South? Harvard Business Rev. 31(5):83-90. Sept./Oct. 1953. 280.8 H262

Discusses labor costs, tax levels, and availability of management in the Southern States.

207. TRANSPORTATION, power, communications. Conf. Rur. Develpmt. Program Proc. 1958:131-134. A281.9 C762

Without railroads, highways, and secondary roads in rural areas, any development program would be limited to obtaining light industries of a type that would provide no great amount of relief from the pressures of unemployment in these areas. Also, electric utilities can contribute to the development of rural areas by making industry possible.

208. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Water; yearbook of agriculture, 1955. Washington, 1955. 751 p. 1 Ag84Y

Covers water needs and sources, water and soils, forests, crops, ranges, pastures, and wildlife, water for farms and cities, irrigation, drainage, watershed management, and future requirements for water in the United States. The expansion of industry and the spread of cities have brought an increase in water consumption that may lead to problems in the future.

209. VAN CLEEF, E. Locating the right industry in the right place. Appraisal J. 26(2):223-226. Apr. 1958. 282.8 Am3

Industry must be careful when moving into fringe areas not to antagonize the local residents. Residents must be made to understand that the proposed plant will neither depreciate residential land values nor destroy the beauty of rural landscapes.

210. VERNON, R. Production and distribution in the large metropolis. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:15-29. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

*Not examined.

Examines the implications of the outward movement of manufacturing activities from the central cities into the suburbs and open country beyond, and explores some of the problems that future city growth and the outward shift of population beyond the fringes will bring.

211. WALKER, C. R. Steeltown: an industrial case history of the conflict between progress and security. New York, Harper, 1950. 284 p. (Yale University Labor and Management Center Series) Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the effects of a decision to move a steel plant in response to technological and other developments.

212. WALLACE, R. F. The economic background and managerial decisions in the location of industrial plants in Mississippi under the "Balance-Agriculture-with-Industry" program. Evanston, Ill. 1950.

Thesis - (Ph. D.)- Northwestern University, 1950.

Abstract in Northwest. U. Sum. Doct. Diss. 18:209-213. June/Sept. 1950. 241. 8 N81

A history of Mississippi's BAWI program since its inception in 1936. The establishment of plants for the processing of agricultural products and the production of agricultural machinery, and the increase in wood-processing industries to exploit the vast timber resources of the State, have done much to reduce the people's dependence upon agriculture as a way of life.

213. YASEEN, L. C. Plant location. New York, Amer. Res. Counc., 1956. 226 p. Libr. Cong.

An outline of the locational and other factors to be considered in meeting the requirements of various industries, and in aiding individual communities to evaluate their prospects for industrialization.

214. ZELINSKY, W. A method for measuring change in the distribution of manufacturing activity: the United States, 1939-1947. Econ. Geog. 34(2):95-126. Apr. 1958. 278. 8 Ec7

Applies selected indices in measuring and depicting recent shifts in manufacturing activity by 159 Standard Metropolitan Areas and 302 other State economic areas. Finds the locational pattern of manufacturing to continue to be relatively stabilized, but sees evidences of dispersion and the evening out of differences in manufacturing activity between regions and in nonmetropolitan as contrasted with metropolitan areas.

Population

215. ACKERMAN, E. A. Water resource planning and development in agriculture. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):112-117. May 1959. 56. 8 J822

The United States has not yet begun to feel the pressure of population against resources on a national scale. Locally, there have been pressures on land and water resources, but there has always been plenty of both in some other part of the country. However, within the century we will begin to see pressure on water resources on a larger scale, as population continues to increase and spread out.

216. AMERICA'S exploding population will bring on the big change of the 1960's. House & Home 15(1):104-113. Jan. 1959. HHFA Libr.

Includes a discussion of the expected growth of suburbia, and predicts that 41% of all Americans will be living in the metropolitan suburbs by 1970.

217. ANDERSON, W. A. The characteristics of New York State population. New York (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 925. 72 p. Feb. 1958. 100 N48C

The population is predominantly urban. Of the total population, 91.4% live in the seven metropolitan counties of the State. In these metropolitan areas, only 74% of the population are native-born white, while in the rural counties, 91% are native-born white.

218. ANDREWS, H. L. A descriptive and analytical study of population redistribution in Alabama, 1930 to 1950. Evanston, 1953. 292 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - Northwestern University, 1953.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 13:1289-1290. Dec. 1953. 241.8 M58

The collapse of the traditional cotton economy and the emergence of new industries have caused an increase in population in the industrial areas of Alabama, while the agricultural areas, particularly those where farm mechanization has been most rapid, are showing a steady decline.

219. BARCLAY, G. W. Techniques of population analysis. Ed. 2. New York, Wiley, 1958. 311 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook on methods of population research, including illustrations and a special chapter on bibliographical materials.

220. BEEGLE, J. A., and HALSTEAD, D. Michigan's changing population. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 415, 48 p. 1957. 100 M58S

Covers recent trends, comparisons with the East-North-Central States, and similarities and contrasts among the rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban segments.

221. BOGUE, D. J., ed. Applications of demography: the situation in the United States in 1975. Oxford, Ohio, 1957. 96 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 13) Libr. Cong.

The distribution, characteristics, and composition of the present and future population of the United States.

222. BOGUE, D. J., and HARRIS, D. L. Comparative population and urban research via multiple regression and covariance analysis. Oxford, Ohio, 1954. 75 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 8) Libr. Cong.

Outlines the system of statistical analysis employed in the measurement of the distribution and growth of suburbanization of service industries within individual areas.

223. BOGUE, D. J. Components of population change, 1940-50; estimates of net migration and natural increase for each Standard Metropolitan Area and State economic area. Oxford, Ohio, 1957. 145 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 12) Libr. Cong.

224. BOGUE, D. J., and SEIM, E. Components of population change in suburban and central city populations of Standard Metropolitan Areas: 1940 to 1950. Rur. Sociol. 21(3/4):267-275. Sept./Dec. 1956. 281.28 R88

Between 1940 and 1950 the central cities lost population through migration, while their fringes gained 26% in population. The authors attempt to explain these losses and gains by applying certain demographic techniques to census data and vital statistics data.

225. BOGUE, D. J. Metropolitan decentralization: a study in differential growth. Oxford, Ohio, 1950. 17 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 2) Libr. Cong.

Decentralization from the viewpoint of dispersion (scattering of the population evenly over the entire Nation) as opposed to diffusion (the outward flow of population from a central city into adjacent areas).

226. BROWN, R. Rural Communities have changed. Tex. Agr. Prog. 4(6):7, 20. Nov./Dec. 1958. 100 T31Te

"Cultural similarity between the rural and urban segments of our population has been speeded up by the automobile and the ability of people to get about more freely. . . . You cannot now distinguish easily between country folks and city folks."

227. BRUNNER, E. deS. Village growth 1940-50. Rur. Sociol. 16:111-118. June 1951. 281.28 R88

The 1950 Census indicates clearly the growing importance of the rural nonfarm population. Farmers now comprise less than half the rural population - commercial farmers are even fewer - and seem likely to decline in numbers even more.

228. BRUNSMAN, H. G., and SHYROCK, H. S. Population migration - who's moving where? Appraisal J. 25(1):74-80. Jan. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Between 1950 and 1955 the population of urban fringes increased by 9.6 million, or 28%. Rural farm population outside metropolitan areas declined by 2.5 million, while nonfarm rural population outside metropolitan areas increased by 3 million, or 11%, and the population of central cities increased by a mere 2 million, or 4%.

229. BRUYERE, D. E. The trend of rural and urban population in Michigan from 1940 to 1950. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Let. Papers 38:295-303. 1952, pub. 1953. 500 M582

In 1920, the farm-city movement that had characterized Michigan for some decades was reversed as people began to shift from the inner city to the suburbs. Now the highly urbanized areas in the State are arranged like spokes on a wheel with Detroit as the hub, and the rate of urban growth declines with distance from Detroit. The lines of concentration are closely associated with highways and railways, which radiate to all parts of the State.

230. CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. CHICAGO COMMUNITY INVENTORY. Population growth in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area, 1950-56. Chicago, June 1957. 7 p. (Estimates and Projections Series 1.) HHFA Libr.

While the population of the central city increased by only 3% in the 5 years, that of the surrounding fringe area increased by 26%, and that of suburban DuPage County, by 49%.

231. DAVIS, K., ed. A crowding hemisphere: population change in the Americas. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 316. 206 p. Mar. 1958. 280.9 Am34

While the United States-Canadian rate of increase is high compared with most other industrial nations, it is the Latin American countries that are contributing most to the overall increase in the population of the Western Hemisphere. Unlike the United States and Canada, the South American increase is attributable to a falling mortality rate rather than to a rising birth rate.

232. DIETTRICH, S. D. Metropolitan developments in Florida. Fla. U. Econ. L. 13(11), 4 p. Oct. 1954. 280.9 F663

In 1950, 65.5% of Florida's population lived in cities or their fringes. Of all Florida's employed people, only 12% worked in agriculture, forestry, and mining together, while 66% were employed in service occupations. In the decade between 1940 and 1950, the population of the State increased by 46.1%, a great deal of the increase being due to inmigration of urbanites from other States.

233. ECONOMIC implications of urban growth. Land & Water 4(1):8. Spring 1958. 279.8 L222

Of the nearly 15-million increase in the population of the United States between 1950 and 1956, 68.7% occurred in the suburbs and fringes of cities, 15.6% in the cities proper, and only 15.7% in the country towns and rural areas. Of the total increase, 41.5% occurred in the rural areas surrounding the cities, beyond the suburbs.

234. FANELLI, A. A., and PEDERSEN, H. A. Growth trends of Mississippi population centers, 1900-1950. Jackson, Miss., Miss. State Col. Social Sci. Res. Center, July 1956. 72 p. (Community Series 10) HHFA Libr.

Typical of the South in general, the rural population of Mississippi has remained fairly stable, while the urban population has increased to five times the 1900 figure. Increasing industrialization will further unbalance the rural-urban populations.

235. FELLMANN, J. D. The urbanization of Illinois: 1870-1950. Ill. State Acad. Sci. Trans. 49:92-97. 1956. 500 IL6

In 1950, nearly 75% of the population of Illinois lived in metropolitan areas, compared with 24% in 1870.

236. FRANCIS, R. G., ed. The population ahead. Minneapolis, Minn. U. Press, 1958. 160 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on population problems in the atomic age with emphasis on the shift in concern from the physical limits imposed by food supplies to the cultural, economic, and other barriers to population balance.

237. FULLER, V. Farm population in California. Calif. Agr. 8(11):2, 16; (12): 2, 16; 9(1): 2, 15. Nov. 1954-Jan. 1955. 100 C12Cag

In 1930, 13% of the farm men and 62% of the farm women of California had jobs outside agriculture. In 1950, 28% of the men and 67% of the women worked in nonfarm jobs. These figures included all the people who lived on farms, including large-scale commercial farmers, part-time farmers, small family farmers, and occupants of purely residential farms.

238. HART, J. F. The rural nonfarm population of Indiana. Ind. Acad. Sci. Proc. 65:174-179. 1955, pub. 1956. 500 In2

In 1950, a fourth of the population of Indiana was classified as rural nonfarm. Of this fourth, nearly half, or about one-eighth, of the population of the State, were rural residents of the 31 counties having cities of 10,000 population or over.

239. KOHR, L. The velocity theory of population. Land Econ. 34(2):178-181. May 1958. 282.8 J82

While expansion such as we witness in the widening urban sprawl reduces physical density by spreading a given population over a wider living space, this very process increases more than proportionately the velocity density by permeating the wider space with greater speed.

Practically, the only reliable method for controlling increasing traffic problems lies in elimination of the motives for speed through the elimination of technological distance. In other words - work where you live, and live where you work.

240. MCNAMARA, R. L., NEW, P., and PAPPENFORT, D. Rural-urban population change and migration in Missouri 1940-1950. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 620, 32 p. Apr. 1954. 100 M693

Discusses the effect of suburban growth and the movement of persons with urban employment to rural areas on the farm population of Missouri. There were 26,000 fewer farms in the State in 1950 than in 1940, while in the same period the population of the fringe areas around Kansas City and St. Louis increased by 65,000.

241. MARSHALL, D. G. Wisconsin's population: changes and prospects. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 194, 49 p. Mar. 1959. 100 W75

The urban population increased from 47.3% to 56.2% of the State total between 1920 and 1958, while the rural nonfarm increased from 17.9 to 27.1%, and the farm population dropped from 34.8% to 26.7%. There is an increasing trend of migration from farms and rural villages to cities and towns.

242. MOSS, J. J. West Virginia and her population. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 403, 51 p. June 1957. 100 W52

Population changes in the State between 1900 and 1950, and the characteristics of the population in 1950.

243. MURPHY, C. E. Significance of rural population trends for the farmer of the future. In Columbia University. Seminar on Rural Life. Farmers of the Future, p. 10-18. New York, Columbia U. Teachers Col. P., 1953. 281.2 C722

Between 1930 and 1950 the farm populations of the States decreased at varying rates, from as high as 41% in North Carolina, to a low of 3% in Oregon. With few exceptions, these losses are accounted for by migration to urban centers. Despite the fact that the farm population had dropped from 32 million in 1910 to 23 million in 1950, the United States remains today more rural than any of the large European powers.

244. NELSON, H. J. Some characteristics of the population of cities in similar service classifications. Econ. Geog. 33(2):95-108. Apr. 1957. 278.8 Ec7

Classifies 897 urban areas of 10,000 or greater population in 1950, according to the concentration of population in nine service groups. Relates groupings of service classes and census regions to population changes, age, education, participation in the labor force, and unemployment.

245. NELSON, L. Minnesota is becoming an urban State. Minn. Farm Home Sci. 10:12-13. Oct. 1952. 100 M668

Report on the 1950 Census of Population in Minnesota. Lists several changes that will affect everyone.

246. NEUBERGER, R. L. Why people are moving to town. Survey 87(2):119-122. Mar. 1951. 280.8 C37

Discusses the major shifts in the country's population pattern between the censuses of 1940 and 1950. Rural areas from Alaska to the East are being depopulated while former ruralites move to the cities and their fringes.

247. PRICE, P. H. Louisiana's rural population at midcentury. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 514, 72 p. June 1958. 100 L93

Between 1940 and 1950 the farm population of Louisiana dropped 33.2%, the rural nonfarm population increased 41%, and the urban population increased 39.1%.

248. REDICK, R. W. Population growth and distribution in central cities, 1940-1950. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 21(1):38-43. Feb. 1956. 280.8 Am37

In all of 23 cities studied population exhibited a pattern of decentralization during the decade. In only nine did the increase in population of the central city equal the increase outside the central city.

249. RODY, M. J. Urban growth and development in the Southeast, 1930-1950. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 22(4):183-188. Fall 1954. HHFA Libr.

Although the Southeast is not increasing in total population at a rate equal to the national rate of increase, the rate of increase of the urban population far exceeds that of the Nation. Is the South ready to cope with a predominantly urban population?

250. ROHRER, W. C., and LAWS, F. D. The population of Maryland: growth, composition and distribution for 1900-1950 and 1940-1950, and characteristics in 1950. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. P. 240, 43 p. 1955. 100 M36M

A report on the population of Maryland, including its metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and its urban, rural farm and rural nonfarm segments.

251. ROZMAN, D., and SHERBURNE, R. E. Population in Massachusetts; trends, distribution, characteristics. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 496, 46 p. 1957. 100 M38H

Three major trends have influenced population redistribution in Massachusetts: Migration caused by the growth or decline of industry; suburbanization around metropolitan areas; and shifts in the rural population. Agricultural people have migrated from the hilly western part of the State to more favorable locations. Decentralization of industry is viewed as a sign of the revival of rural towns.

252. SHELDON, H. D. Changes in the rural population, 1940 to 1950. Rur. Sociol. 17:118-126. June 1952. 281.28 R88

Because of the new definition of urban as applied in the 1950 Census, the ratio of rural to urban population as shown there is misleading. The author suggests that the apparent increase in rural population represents a growth of suburban and fringe residents rather than an increase in open-country or rural-farm population.

253. SPAULDING, I. A. Rhode Island population; metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. R.I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. P. 53, 42 p. June 1957. 100 R34M

Of the 300,348 employed persons in the State in 1950, 264,349 resided in metropolitan areas, or approximately 88% of the employed. Of these 264,349 metropolitan dwellers, only 35% resided in a city, the rest being dwellers in the urban fringes.

254. SPAULDING, I. A. Rhode Island population; rural-urban relationships. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. P. 52, 20 p. June 1957. 100 R34M

In 1950, the population of the State was 84% urban, 14.5% rural nonfarm, and 1.5% rural farm.

255. SPAULDING, I. A. Rhode Island population; trends of change 1900-1950. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. P. 51, 22 p. June 1957. 100 R34M

The population of the State increased by 82% in the half century. Between 1940 and 1950 the number of men employed in agriculture dropped 61. 8%.

256. SPENGLER, J. J., and DUNCAN, O. D., eds. Demographic analysis; selected readings. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1957. 819 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of reprints of current articles on population research and analysis with reference to past and present growth, mortality rates and other characteristics, composition, internal and external movements, utilization of human resources, and selected regional studies.

257. SPENGLER, J. J., and DUNCAN, O. D., eds. Population theory and policy. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1957. 522 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of the contributions of American sociologists and economists on doctrine, methodology, socio-economic relationships, dynamics, and policy.

258. TAEUBER, C., and TAEUBER, I. B. The changing population of the United States. New York, Wiley, 1958. 357 p. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Ch. 1, Growth and geographic expansion; Ch. 5, Internal migration; Ch. 6, Urban and rural residence; Ch. 7, Metropolitan areas; Ch. 16, The prospects.

259. TARVER, J. D. Population change and migration in Oklahoma 1940-50. Okla. Expt. Sta. B. B-485, 39 p. Jan. 1957. 100 0k4

In the decade, the two metropolitan counties received 85% of the new population of the State. In the Oklahoma City Metropolitan area, the population of the urban fringe increased 60. 6% while that of the central city increased only 2. 5%.

260. THOMPSON, W. S. Growth and changes in California's population. Los Angeles, Haynes Found., 1955. 377 p. Libr. Cong.

A report on changes in the numbers, characteristics, and distribution of the State's population between 1850 and 1950.

261. VANDIVER, J. S. Some population trends in the more rural States, 1940-1950. Rur. Sociol. 16:154-163. June 1951. 281.28 R88

In 16 of the 28 States classified as rural, the rural population has declined, while the urban population has increased in all 28.

262. WILBER, G. L., and ROBBINS, C. T. Estimated population trends in Mississippi, 1950-1958. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 577, 14 p. May 1959. 100 M69

The greatest increase in population during the 8 years occurred in the urbanized counties on the Gulf Coast, while the rural counties of the Delta lost population.

263. WRONG, D. H. Population. New York, Random House, 1956. 128 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook on population analysis with some perspectives on restraints and controls, forecasting, and the Malthusian controversy.

Regional

264. ADAMS, H. W. Economic aspects of flood plain zoning. Amer. Soc. Civ. Engin. Proc. 82(HYI, 882), 5 p. Feb. 1956. 290.9 Am3Ps

Zoning as a measure for preventing flood damage through control of buildings and land use in areas that are subject to the flood hazard.

265. ALLEN, J. S., and RILEY, C. F. The dynamics of regional planning. Planning Outlook 3(4):5-15. 1955. HHFA Libr.

A general view of regional planning for agriculture and industry throughout the world.

266. ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION. Town and country planning text book. London, Architectural Press, 1950. 613 p. Libr. Cong.

A comprehensive guide for planners, research analysts, and students on the theories and practices of planning in urban and rural areas.

267. BAUMANN, R. Wisconsin's record in planning for urban growth. Wis. Counties, Apr. 1956:7, 18, 21, 26. HHFA Libr.

The spilling over of city people into the country, and the demand for city services in rural areas, came as a surprise to most Wisconsin officials. Zoning ordinances were hastily adopted in many areas, and in 1955, the State legislature passed a regional-planning law to regulate future growth.

268. BELSER, K. J. Role and importance of planning commissions for better land use. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):110-111. May 1949. 56.8 J822

In recent years, regional planning has taken the place of purely urban zoning. It has become obvious in rapidly growing metropolitan areas that planning for the use of agricultural land is just as important as planning for the use of urban land.

269. CALIFORNIA. LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY. INTERIM COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS. Planning for growth; a report on the status of city and county planning in California. Sacramento, 1955. 84 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers the need for planning, population growth, the tools available, past experiences with local planning, and the status of municipal planning in California.

270. CALIFORNIA. LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND ZONING. Regional and metropolitan planning in California. Sacramento, May 1957. 81 p. (Assembly Interim Committee Reports, 1955-57, v. 13, no. 15) HHFA Libr.

271. CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY. DEPT. OF CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING. Proceedings of the first annual University of California conference on city and regional planning. Berkeley, 1954. 46 p. Libr. Cong.

A report on such aspects of decentralization as transportation, fringe areas, labor patterns, tax structures, governmental agencies, and social and economic effects.

272. CLARK, K. C. The British Labor Government's Town and Country Planning Act. Polit. Sci. Q. 66(1):87-103. Mar. 1951. 280.8 P75

The provisions of the act are discussed, together with some theoretical implications. Conclusions about how the act is working out in practice are tentatively offered.

273. COLLINS, B. J. Development plans. London, Gt. Brit. Min. Housing & Local Gvt., 1951. 44 p. Libr. Cong.

A brief explanation of the need for town and country planning, the surveys required, the form of the development plan, and its implementation and fulfillment.

274. COLLINS, B. J. Town and country planning, 1943-1951. Roy. Inst. Chartered Surveyors J. 30:984-989. June 1951. 282.9 C38J

A review of the results of the Town and Country Planning Act. Discusses the competition for land between agriculture and urbanization, and the duty of the planning officer to balance and reconcile the rival demands.

275. CROSS, J. Amending the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947. Agr. Merchant 33:21-22. Jan. 1953. 10 Ag89

Amendments concerning compensation for agricultural land appropriated for nonagricultural use.

276. DANA, S. T. 25 million more people - no more land. Amer. Forests 64(3):36-44, 62-67. Mar. 1958. 99.8 F762

An exposition of the need for a comprehensive program to meet California's future needs for water, wood, land, and other natural resources.

277. DICKINSON, R. E. City, region and regionalism. New York, Grove Press, 1954. 327 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the functions and distribution of towns as regional centers, the physical and economic structures of large urban clusters, the regional functions and limits of the large city and the nature of its outlying areas, and the idea of the region as a major subdivision of the State.

278. DUKE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW. Land planning in a democracy. Law & Contemp. Prob. 20(2):197-350. Spring 1955. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Constitutional law and community planners, by C. W. Johnson, p. 199-217; Zoning for aesthetic objectives, by J. J. Dukeminier, Jr., p. 218-237; Zoning for amenities, by S. I. Toll, p. 266-279; Planning law and democratic living, by N. Williams, Jr., p. 317-350.

279. FREEMAN, T. W. Geography and planning. London, Hutchinson U. Libr., 1958. 191 p. Libr. Cong.

An exposition of the need for a study of physical features, and a recognition of the nature of land-use and other changes in town and country planning and in locating future industrial sites.

280. FRIEDLANDER, B. B., and FRIEND, E. L. Traffic factors in the regional city. Traffic Q. 9(4):461-472. Oct. 1955. HHFA Libr.

Results of a Yale study of the 600-mile conurbation stretching from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Va., undertaken to determine whether it could be considered a single urban region, and if so, to explore the significance of such a determination for future regional planning.

281. FRIEDMANN, J. R. P. The concept of a planning region. Land Econ. 32(1):1-13. Feb. 1956. 282.8 J82

Traces the varying concepts of regional planning in the United States since the early 1930's, and concludes that regions should be defined not as cultural areas, but as geographic areas of which the city is the nerve center. The cities are the seats of economic power where most of the population is concentrated, where most of the decisions affecting larger areas are made, and where the financial means are found for carrying out these decisions. "Any planning which ignores this primary fact about the spatial structure of an economy must be judged unrealistic," p. 13.

282. FRIEDMANN, J. R. P. The spatial structure of economic development in the Tennessee Valley, a study in regional planning. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1955. 187 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 13.) Libr. Cong.

Also issued as Chicago University. Program of Education and Research in Planning. Research Paper 1.

Reflects changes in the magnitude and distribution of manufacturing, service industries, population, and income.

283. GATHERCOLE, G. Some observations on regional planning. Munic. Finance 27(1):15-20. Aug. 1954. Libr. Cong.

In every large metropolitan area, there is need for a plan to control land use. In most such areas, growth has taken place without forethought. This is not the fault of the planning officers, but of the absence of any central regional authority to plan across boundaries.

284. GLIKSON, A. Regional planning and development. The Hague, Netherlands Universities Found. Internatl. Coop., 1955. 120 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers the background of regional planning, land use and the problems of reconstructing landscapes, the relationship of regional to urban structures, regional-development problems in the United States, Israel, and the Netherlands, and plans for the full development of regional potentials.

285. GOTTMANN, J. Regional planning in France: a review. Geog. Rev. 48(2):257-261. Apr. 1958. 500 Am35G

The growth of the suburbs of Paris and Lyons, among other cities, has had an impact on agricultural pursuits, developing new entanglements between rural land use and urban economics. Meanwhile, rural Brittany is clamoring for new industries.

286. GREAT BRITAIN. CENTRAL OFF. OF INFORMATION. REFERENCE DIV. Town and country planning in Britain. London, 1951. 30 p. 98.5 G7992

A history of town and country planning in Great Britain from the nineteenth century to the passage of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947. Planning became a necessity when it was realized that the uncontrolled spread of houses and factories in the nineteenth century had resulted in so great a loss of agricultural land that by 1940 there remained less than half an acre of food-producing land for each person in the population.

287. HAAR, C. M. Land planning law in a free society: a study of the British Town and Country Planning Act. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard U. Press, 1951. 213 p. (Harvard Legal Studies) 282.171 H11

"The adoption of the Town and Country Planning Act by the country where a man's home has been long and loudly proclaimed as his castle, represents a significant change in Western thought with respect to the

balance struck between the individual's rights in land as against those of society," p. 2. The passage of the act was necessitated by the intense urbanization following the industrial revolution, when agricultural land was being swallowed up by industry and new housing.

288. HACKETT, B. Man, society, and environment. London, Marshall, 1950. 316 p. Libr. Cong.

A history of the interrelationship between urban and rural development in England, and of the role of town and country planning in the building of new towns.

289. HAMMAN, C. L. The concept of regional development. Appraisal J. 25(4):499-504. Oct. 1957. 282.8 Am3

Regional development embraces all aspects of the economy within an area - natural resources, agriculture, industry, water, energy, transportation, public facilities, and others. The concept of regional development implies the preparation of plans and the making of decisions in the light of as full as possible knowledge of the future of the area involved.

290. HENDERSON, J. J. Urbanization and the world community. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:147-155. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

Planned economic development as well as the techniques of regional and city planning must be applied more generally in the solution of the problems of rapid urbanization in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East than they have yet been applied in North America.

291. HERWEIJER, S. The execution of a regional development plan. Netherlands J. Agr. Sci. 6(2):139-146. May 1958. 12 N3892

Town and country planning in the Netherlands.

292. HOLLAND, F. G. Land values and the planning law; a commentary on the Town and County Planning Acts, 1949-54. Land Agents' Soc. J. 54(8):378-388. Aug. 1955. 282.9 L22

293. INTERCOUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. Now that there is a Regional Planning Association. Denver, 1955. 30 p. Phila. City Planning Comn. Libr.

Discusses why regional planning is needed, what it is, what it will do, and how the association is organized to do it.

294. JAMES, J. R. Land planning in an expanding economy. Surveyor 117(3437):213-216. Mar. 8, 1958. Bur. Pub. Roads Libr.

Heavy pressures on the limited land of Great Britain will continue, as towns and cities expand under the demand for more living and play space. More cars will call for more and wider roads. Agricultural land will decline in area, but productivity will increase. The planning authority, so far, has done well in regulating land use.

295. KINZEL, J. F. Planning for people; a concept of rural-urban regions. Community Planning Rev. 7(3):144-150. Sept. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Planners should keep in mind the common interests shared by the residents of an urban center and by those who live in its rural sphere of influence, and not treat the two groups as separate problems. In Saskatchewan, a commission set up to study the rural-urban problem has come up with a conception of regional planning covering cities and their most remote fringes.

296. LABATUT, J., and LANE, W. J., eds. Highways in our national life. Princeton, Princeton U. Press, 1950. 505 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the role of roads in the building of past civilizations and in present-day United States. Covers growth of urban and suburban centers, linking of cities, towns, and the countryside, financing, competition, control of access, rights-of-way, planning, design, engineering, operation, and other aspects of highway construction and modernization.

297. LAMB, P., EVANS, M., and FLETCHER, A. The law and practice of town and country planning. London, Staples Press, 1951. 899 p. 98.5 L16

Controlled land use in Great Britain.

298. LASH, S. D. Toward regional planning: British and European experience. Community Planning Rev. 4:108-115. 1954. HHFA Libr.

Regional and metropolitan planning in England, Wales, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

299. MARTIN, R. C., ed. TVA: the first twenty years. Tuscaloosa, Ala. U. Press, 1956. 282 p. 280.002 M36

A collection of lectures on the Tennessee Valley Authority: Its mission; legal foundations; administrative structure; operational processes; flood control, navigation, power, and other programs for physical development; health, water, recreation, and other programs for economic and social development; and its regional and national implications.

300. PENN, R. J. Zoning and planning. J. Home Econ. 50(4): 247-250. Apr. 1958. 321.8 J82

A general discussion of zoning for agriculture, industry, residential use, etc., with an exposition on the necessity for zoning on the outskirts of cities.

301. PERLOFF, H. S. Planning concepts and regional research. Social Forces 32(2):173-177. Dec. 1953. 280.8 J823

Research aimed at clarifying and describing land-use patterns has been promoted chiefly by the requirements of designing land-use regulations, such as zoning and subdivision control. The author in this paper discusses a new type of research - research on the planning process itself.

302. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING. The approach to land-use planning. Polit. & Econ. Planning 18(329):1-19. June 4, 1951. 280.8 P693

In Great Britain, "town and country planning is not an end in itself; it is the instrument by which to secure that the best use is made of the available land in the interest of the community as a whole," p. 4.

303. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING. Land-use planning; a programme for social studies. Polit. & Econ. Planning 18(333):93-120. Sept. 10, 1951. 280.8 P693

Delineates the two types of research that seem to be most needed in land-use planning: (1) Those of projection; and (2) those of design. In the first, the planner obtains projections of conditions and needs for the next 10 to 20 years. In the second, the positive work of planning is done.

304. POMEROY, H. R. Trends and forecasts in planning. Pub. Mangt. 33(10):223-226. Oct. 1951. Libr. Cong.

Population decentralization is being followed by decentralization of economic activity, slowly still but in a rising tide, and broad-scale land-use planning that recognizes this trend must underlie all zoning plans.

305. PRESTHUS, R. V. British town and country planning: local participation. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 45(3):756-769. Sept. 1951. 280.8 Am33

An account and appraisal of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947.

306. REGIONAL planning organization in Canada. Community Planning Rev. 4:104-107. 1954. HHFA Libr.

Section headings include: British Columbia, by T. McDowell; Alberta, by L. Gertler; Winnipeg area, by E. W. Thrift; Ontario, by N. Johnson.

307. RICHARDS, B. L. Some practical aspects of new town development. Roy. Inst. Chartered Surveyors J. 31:610-620. Mar. 1952. 282.9 C38J

The Town and Country Planning Act was born of the realization of the vulnerability to unemployment of areas that were industrially unbalanced, and of the serious disadvantages of the increasing suburban sprawl of London.

308. RODWIN, L. The British new towns: policy, problems, and implications. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard U. Press, 1956. 252 p. (Harvard University City Planning Studies 16) Libr. Cong.

An appraisal of the objectives of the new-town policy adopted in Great Britain, the problems encountered, the strengths and weaknesses of the towns developed, and future prospects for the program.

309. RODWIN, L. Some problems of British new towns. Land Econ. 29(4):331-342. Nov. 1953. 282.8 J82

Unplanned satellite towns still outnumber planned new towns in England. The principal objective of the new towns was to decentralize London and other crowded metropolitan areas, but the plan seems destined to fail unless its scope is tremendously expanded.

310. ROWLANDS, W. A. Land use planning with counties. Wis. Conserv. B. 18(8):16-19. Aug. 1953. 279.8 W752

In northern Wisconsin the counties own large acreages of land which are being inventoried and classified. The better land will be sold to farmers for farming purposes; other land will be sold for residential, commercial, and recreational uses; and some will be retained by the county for such public uses as highways, game areas, flowage areas, and public access to lakes and streams.

311. ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LONDON. A memorandum on the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Westminster, 1950. 59 p. 282.171 R81

312. SARSONS, A. R. Town planning without tears. Land Agents' Soc. J. 57(8):328-333. Aug. 1958. 282.9 L22

For many reasons, mainly economic, it is usually the case that the most suitable site developments are just those which are most valuable for agriculture and forestry. Experience has shown that good planning and private profit do not mix. The owner of land whose value jumps from 20 to 200 pounds per acre does not stop to consider whether the land is a place of beauty which should not be destroyed, or whether it is fertile. He sells for whatever urban use the buyer might be planning.

313. SAUSE, G. G., JR. Land development-value problems and the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947. New York, 1952. 258 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Columbia University, 1952.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 12(5):686-687. 1952. 241.8 M58

An analysis of the act and the problems that were to be solved by it: The manner of controlling the use of the land so that it makes the maximum contribution to the national welfare.

314. SHARP, E. The pattern of development plans. Roy. Inst. Chartered Surveyors J. 34:482-490. Dec. 1954. 282.9 C38J

County plans include town maps for the fringe areas of boroughs showing how far it is intended that development should spread, and how far peripheral land should remain in agriculture. The effect is to preserve a greenbelt on the edge of town. Building over any land in agricultural use must have the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, and often modifications are made to exclude all agricultural land. This can often be done by increasing densities in residential areas, or by reducing other land-use allocations, e.g., industrial and educational.

315. *SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. Planning and new residential development. Bridgeport, Pa., The commission, 1954. 82 p. Phila. City Planning Comn. Libr.

A report on residential building and its significance for regional and metropolitan planning.

316. *SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. Towards a regional land policy: a statement of the purposes and objectives and proposed long-range work program for the Regional Planning Commission. Bridgeport, Pa., The commission, 1956. 14 p. Phila. City Planning Comn. Libr.

317. STEAD, W. H. Fomento - the economic development of Puerto Rico. Washington, Natl. Planning Assoc., 1958. 151 p. (Planning Pamphlet 103.) 280.9 N2153

An analysis with emphasis on the measures taken to encourage private investment and the use of government funds to increase transport, electric power, and housing facilities. Health and education services also are discussed.

318. STEIN, C. S. Toward new towns for America. Liverpool, England, Liverpool U. Press, 1951. 245 p. HHFA Libr.

A study of "created" new towns in the United States, on the order of Greenbelt, Md., with implications for the future.

319. STEWARD, J. H. Area research; theory and practice. Social Sci. Res. Council B. 63, 164 p. 1950. 281.29 So1

Analysis of an interdisciplinary approach to regional research, utilizing the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, geography, language, and history. Includes community and regional studies.

320. STIPE, R. E. New directions in State highway planning. Pop. Govt. 24(9):10-16. June 1958. Libr. Cong.

Transportation planning that is not completely integrated with a comprehensive program of land-use planning will be self-defeating.

321. SWITZER, J. F. Q. A land agent's bookshelf. VI. Town and country planning. Land Agents' Soc. J. 50(10):439-442. Oct. 1951. 282.9 L22

Suggested reading on the subjects of town and country planning and land use. Includes British, European, and American literature.

322. SWITZER, J. F. Q. Town planning: a problem of rural land use. Chartered Surveyor 88:103-109. Aug. 1955. 325.8 C38

Discusses the pros and cons of the British planning movement and

*Not examined.

its tendency to give agricultural use of land priority. Points out that England is an industrial and not an agricultural country, and that both uses should be considered equally. Recommends that planners study some of the work of the great private-estate landowners of the 17th and 18th centuries to see how they got the most productive use out of their land, at the same time creating some of the most beautiful parks and buildings in existence today.

323. TYRRELL, T. A. O. Ontario planning and urban growth. Community Planning Rev. 7(3):114-122. Sept. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Ontario's growth has been explosive in terms of population; in the outward spread of population from the cities; in the rate of development of new areas for industrial, commercial, and residential uses; and in the establishment of complete new urban centers in recently unpopulated territory. Discusses urban planning and legislation.

324. UNITED NATIONS. DEPT. OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. Housing and town and country planning. Housing & Town & Country Planning B. 3, 118 p. Feb. 1950. 296.28 H81

A review of town and country planning in New Zealand, Belgium, India, Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Canada, Union of South Africa, Indonesia, trust and non-self-governing territories of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Panama.

325. WATSON, J. W. Basic problems of regional planning in Canada. Community Planning Rev. 4:88-92. 1954. HHFA Libr.

Two of the major problems confronting Canada's planning program are: (1) The paucity of good agricultural land; and (2) the competition for that land by towns, cities, and agriculture. "The tragedy for Canada is that in such a vast country, the best sites for its cities are limited to the best sites for its most highly specialized crops," p. 91.

326. WEISSMAN, E. Urbanization and regional planning. Ekistics (Housing & Planning Abs.) 7(3):33-36. Jan. 1959. HHFA Libr.

The rapid growth of cities all over the world, particularly in Asia, has made regional planning for industry and agriculture mandatory.

327.*WELLS, H. W. A critical analysis of the working of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Roy. Inst. Chartered Surveyors J. 31:249-259. Oct. 1951. 282.9 C38J

328. WILKENS, E. B. Problems in relation to rural and urban land planning. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 12(2):60-64. Mar. 1957. 56.8 J822

"We are challenged to make the best of our urban and rural land-use patterns brought about by the rapid changes in the population of the areas in which we are concerned." Changes in population are reflected in the changing demand for land to be utilized in ways different from the past. Population changes call for the careful estimating of future needs, and the preparation of adequate plans to meet these needs.

329. ZIDES, M. Saskatchewan community planning. Community Planning Rev. 5(3):106-111. Sept. 1955. HHFA Libr.

Regional planning for urban and rural communities in an essentially rural and agricultural Province.

*Not examined.

330. ACKERMAN, E. A. The national environment for urban planning. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 24(1):2-6. 1958 Libr. Cong.

The effects of the completed Federal highway program will have an impact on urban planning as yet undreamed of, as decentralization of industry, residences, etc., takes place on a scale previously impractical. Interchange points will become urban centers, and industry and homesites will dot the countryside between them. The relation developed between rural land use and highway construction can have an important bearing on the social psychology of the Nation.

331. ADAMS, F. J. Urban planning education in the United States. Cincinnati, Alfred Bettman Found., 1954. 58 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey and evaluation.

332. AGUAR, C. E. Subdivision standards - a weapon to halt uncontrolled growth. Amer. City 68(4):100-101. Apr. 1953. 98.58 Am31

One of the most common causes of sprawling suburban and fringe-area development is the uncontrolled subdividing of land. Discusses problems of fringe developments laid out without thought to future demands for water, sewage, roads, streets, etc.

333. ALBERS, J. M. Is zoning feasible for smaller communities? Municipality 48(3):53-54, 64-65. Mar. 1953. Libr. Cong.

Rapid growth can come without warning to the smallest, most isolated city in America today. Distance in time and space is no guarantee of isolation. Zoning is more feasible for the small city which hasn't yet "spilled" over its boundaries than for the large city whose fringes have already developed without zoning.

334. *AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. Public open space in subdivisions. Planning Adv. Serv. Inform. Rpt. 46, 19 p. Jan. 1953. HHFA Libr.

335. ANDERSON, MRS. A. Report of the municipal government study commission. Pop. Gvt. 25(4):16-19. Dec. 1958. Libr. Cong.

North Carolina is rapidly becoming an urban State, as industrial development continues to wipe out its farms. The State welcomes industries but is loath to sacrifice those features which make the State attractive. Careful planning and zoning is the answer.

336. ANSTEY, B. "This way to freedom"; evaluation of land the key to town planning. Roy. Inst. Chartered Surveyors J. 30:35-47. July 1950. 282.9 C38J

Cities are here to stay and, though we cannot forget our roots in nature, neither can we go back to a pastoral life. "Our problem cannot be solved by taking the cities and spreading them over the good earth. ... We need not to take the town to the trees, but to bring the trees into the town. ... Indeed, we need to plan for a World Garden City," p. 46.

337. ATLANTA METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION. Metropolitan Atlanta, a factual inventory: a report containing text and maps on Georgia's capital city. Atlanta, Oct. 1950. 40 p. Libr. Cong.

Lists the needs for and the problems involved in planning for a complex and politically heterogeneous community. Relates the

*Not examined.

structure of the urbanized area to the topographic situation and of the city to the southeastern United States. Outlines plans for coping with the problems of land use, zoning, highway location, water supply, health, and housing.

338. AUGUR, T. B., NOLEN, J., JR., and TUEMMLER, F. W. Federal city. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1951:21-40. 280.9 Am322

A discussion of the plan to decentralize the Federal Government, placing new office buildings as far as 20 to 30 miles out in the surrounding countryside of Maryland and Virginia. Some of the problems of converting entirely rural areas into satellite towns to serve the new populations are outlined.

339. BARANANO, E. Regional plan for the San Juan Metropolitan area. San Juan, Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1956. 45 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of findings and recommendations, with special reference to the regional setting, the organization of the area, and the implementation of the plan.

340. BARTHOLOMEW, H. Development and planning of American cities. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Inst. Tech. Press, 1950. 26 p. (Carnegie Press Occas. Paper 1) Libr. Cong.

Summarizes the past and present conditions influencing the development of cities, and outlines the requirements for a comprehensive plan to meet the changing needs of modern cities.

341. BELSER, K. J. County of Santa Clara Planning Department saving our farm lands through "greenbelt zoning." Pear Growers League, Inc. Annu. 1955:51-55. 286.3939 P31

"A" zoning for agriculture prohibits the use of land for industry and housing, thus saving good land for food production, and at the same time keeping the high-tax wolf from the farmer's door. Urbanization affects farmer's tax by increasing the assessed value of his land, and by requiring him to share the tax burden for urban services he does not need.

342. BLAKEMAN, T. L. Metropolitan planning for parks and open spaces. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1955:129-133. 280.9 Am322

"Keeping private property in agriculture may some day be possible through zoning or something like the British system where the government acquires development rights. This is pretty far off, however, in this country. In the interim we may be able to accomplish something by withholding the public services prerequisite to urbanization," p. 132-133.

343. BLAKEMAN, T. L. Role of regional planning in solving suburban problems. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1951:71-76. 98.59 C76

An account of the activities of the Detroit Regional Planning Commission and its role in solving utility and other problems for the fast-growing suburbs of Detroit.

344. BLAKEMAN, T. L., and CARPENTER, R. D. Why development area councils? Amer. City 66(8):102-104. Aug. 1952. 98.58 Am31

The experience of the Detroit Metropolitan area in regional planning. The council grouped the 126 townships, cities, and villages into 20 development areas and encouraged a development plan for each.

345. BREESE, G. W., and WHITMAN, D. E., eds. An approach to urban planning. Princeton, Princeton U. Press, 1953. 147 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on urban planning, public participation in the planning process, and on such measures and problems as zoning, urban redevelopment, transportation, and financing.

346. BROOKFIELD, J. W. Planning in the Virginia Metropolitan area. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1950:45-47. 280.9 Am322

The Washington, D. C., suburbs of Arlington and Fairfax Counties, which were sparsely settled, open-country farming areas before World War II, had become by 1950 one vast urbanism, primarily residential, housing city-employed people. This rapid urbanization has created many problems for the counties - sewage disposal, water facilities, school, and transportation.

347. BROWDER, W. G. Some implications of our growing suburbs. Mont. Business 9(6), 4 p. June 1957. 280.9 M762

The realistic approach to the problem of increasing urbanization is to develop adequate plans to deal with both immediate problems and long-range policy. If cities are to grow better as well as bigger, city planning must include the hinterlands as well as the city and its immediate environs.

348. BROWN, G. W. S. Problems in county planning. Manchester Statis. Soc. Trans. 117:1-26. 1949/50. 251 M31

When population density in Manchester demanded city expansion, a land-availability survey was made of surrounding regions. Category A included land on which no agriculture was practiced; Category B included some mediocre farmland; and Category C included the best agricultural land. It was found that only 28,620 acres of the required 44,678 could be found in Categories A and B, which meant that 16,058 acres would have to be taken from the best farmland in the area.

349. BUILDING size, shape, and placement regulations: bulk control zoning reexamined. Yale Law J. 60(3):506-528. Mar. 1951. USDA Law Libr.

The attempt by American cities to control physical growth has been hampered by unrealistic estimates of the city's expansion. The use of accurate factfinding and forecasting to set levels of density can make zoning an effective control over density, open space, and large housing developments.

350. BURNHAM, D. H., and KINGERY, R. Planning the region of Chicago, ed. by J. B. Morrill and P. O. Fisher. Chicago, Regional Planning Assoc., 1956. 191 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers physiography of the region, population, industry, land uses, transportation, water supply, parks, forests, and recreation.

351. CALIFORNIA'S new cow towns. Amer. City 72(7):111-112. July 1957. 98.58 Am31

In southern California where new subdivisions have encroached on farmlands almost to the point of the extinction of agriculture, new "agricultural towns" are being incorporated to protect farms from further abolishment. Their laws prohibit mass residential and industrial developments, in order that good farming land might be preserved for agricultural use.

352. CAMPEAU, C. E., and GAGNON, R. Progress and planning in the Montreal area. Community Planning Rev. 4:73-75. 1954. HHFA Libr.

Of a total of 50 rural and urban communities in the greater Montreal Metropolitan area, 25 have adopted new zoning laws to compel all promoters of new developments to have master plans of their land prepared by master planners, to prevent sprawl and land waste.

353. CARLSON, L. Seattle industrial plan. Econ. Geog. 26(2):144-154. Apr. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

A review of a plan for meeting the demand for land for industrial expansion by eliminating the flood danger on the undeveloped areas along parts of the river. In addition to the requirements for industrial sites, reclamation would provide land for incorporation in nearby cities satellite to Seattle, and for the production of crop specialties.

354. CASE, F. E., and GILLIES, J. Some aspects of land planning: the San Fernando Valley case. Appraisal J. 23(1):15-41. Jan. 1955. 282.8 Am3

One of the main purposes of zoning in the San Fernando Valley was to protect good agricultural acreage against indiscriminate subdivision. Plots were set aside for development as small residential communities. Around each of these centers was a suburban "A" zone permitting truck gardening, greenhouses, etc. This A zone was surrounded by an A-2 agricultural zone of 2-acre plots where more intensive farming was permitted; and beyond this was an A-1 agricultural zone of 5-acre lots where no restrictions were placed on farming of any kind.

355. *CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT DEPT. Urban development guidebook. Washington, 1955. 102 p. Libr. Cong.

356. CHAPIN, F. S., JR. Urban land use planning. New York, Harper, 1957. 397 p. Libr. Cong.

Outlines methods and techniques for analyzing land use, measuring trends, and determining the location and the acreage of land required to meet current and anticipated needs for industrial, commercial, residential, and related purposes.

357. CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C., PLANNING BOARD. Zoning - what is it? What can it do? Charleston, Mar. 1957. 20 p. (Charleston County Planning Board Publication 14) HHFA Libr.

Since 1930 the population of Charleston County has grown from 50,000 to more than 200,000. In 1955 the State legislature enabled the county to adopt a zoning ordinance to regulate land use in the city and county of Charleston.

358. CITY planning, zoning, and subdivision. Munic. Ybk. 1952:275-298. 252 M92

Of 756 United States cities of over 10,000 population which have zoning ordinances, only 40 have authority to zone outside the city limits. These extramural zoning powers extend from one-quarter mile for one city, to five miles for nine cities. The power of cities to control fringe-area developments is a concept that is gaining in acceptance.

359. CLEVELAND, OHIO, METROPOLITAN SERVICES COMMISSION. Prologue to progress. Cleveland, The Arcade, 1959. 77 p. Cleveland Pub. Libr.

A plan for the Cleveland Metropolitan area, including government,

*Not examined.

public services, land-use planning, annexation, and industrial development.

360. CLINE, A. R. Toledo's comprehensive plan revision. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1952:110-114. 280.9 Am322

The city and county planning commissions of Toledo work together to consolidate services and zoning regulations in the city's fringes. For example, the street pattern of the city extends into the county, neighborhoods develop across city-county lines, and schools and parks serve both city and county.

361. COMEY, A. C. Planning the Metropolitan Boston region. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1950:103-110. 280.9 Am322

The present development of the region for industry, business, and residence, produces a central nucleus that is irregularly star-shaped. Within the points of the star the country remains fairly open, with part-time farms and some commercial farms remaining. Planning will continue this pattern, indicating where the urban arms may be extended, and designating areas that will remain in farms and in forestry.

362. CROSS, K. J. Urban redevelopment in Canada. Ithaca, 1958. 739 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - Cornell University, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(10):2573. Apr. 1959. 241.8 M58

Because of population increase, Canadian cities are expected to double in extent by 1980. It is felt that overall planning for this growth should include planning not only in the urban center but in the outlying areas as well. Since the problem is in its infancy in Canada, selected aspects of urban development in the United States and England were examined.

363. CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. Our citified county; a study of Cuyahoga County and its land use, now and for the future. Cleveland, 1954. 29 p. Cleveland Pub. Libr.

Among the land-use plans for the future are the elimination of spotty residential developments with their waste of land and waste of municipal services, the preservation of farmland, and the return of dead subdivision land to usefulness.

364. DALE, T. Under all is the land. Soil Conserv. 23(3):51-56. Oct. 1957. 1.6 So3S

Fairfax County, Va., rapidly becoming urbanized, employed a soil survey for planning suburban development after flooding and sewage problems developed on a recently completed homesite.

365. DIEFENBAKER, J. G. Acquisition of land to establish a greenbelt around the Nation's capital. Community Planning Rev. 8(3):78-79. Sept. 1958. HHFA Libr.

Statement of the Prime Minister of Canada in the House of Commons, June 8, 1958, asking that land be purchased by the government to prevent unsightly development in the fringes of Toronto.

366. DOWNING, J. H. How we use our master plan. Amer. City 71(12):168-170. Dec. 1956. 98.58 Am31

Discusses the planning and zoning problems of a rapidly growing rural-suburban community in Westchester County, N. Y. Comprehensive planning has prevented many ills that result in other areas from uncorrelated growth.

367. ERICKSEN, E. G. The superhighway and city planning: some ecological considerations with reference to Los Angeles. Social Forces 28(4):429-434. May 1950. 280.8 J823

The movement of families into the rural-urban fringe does not represent a desire to escape anything inherent in urbanism as a mode of existence. It is rather a desire to retain urban life in more pleasant surroundings. The multiplication of freeways to make commuting more possible is deferring an ultimate solution of the problem of central-city bankruptcy.

368. FAGIN, H., and WEINBERG, R. C., eds. Planning and community appearance. New York, Regional Plan Assoc., 1958. 159 p. Libr. Cong.

Papers on the problem of what can be done, within the framework of constitutional safeguards of individual rights, to improve the appearance of communities through regulation of design and location of residential and other structures.

369. FAGIN, H. Problems of suburban communities. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1951:63-71. 98.59 C76

Planning for the transition from agricultural to suburban to urban patterns in a rural-urban-fringe area. Three distinct groups are in the struggle for priority: The original landed farmers; the wealthy urbanites who want quiet estates with large grounds; and the low-income urbanites who want small homes and convenient shopping and service centers.

370. FAGIN, H. Zoning advances in the New Jersey-New York-Connecticut metropolitan region. Regional Plan Assoc. RPA B. 86, 32 p. May 1956. HHFA Libr.

Covers intermunicipal planning and zoning, highways, airports, public utilities, etc.

371. FALLS CHURCH, VA. CITY PLANNING COMMISSION. Land use plan, Falls Church, Virginia; master plan report No. 2, prepared for the City Planning Commission by Tarrant & Alten. Falls Church, Va., 1955. 32 p. Falls Church Pub. Libr.

A formerly rural community in the Greater Washington, D. C., Metropolitan area, whose population tripled between 1940 and 1950, plans for expected further growth and urbanization.

372. FITCH, L. C. Fiscal and political problems of increasing urbanization. Polit. Sci. Q. 71(1):71-89. Mar. 1956. 280.8 P75

Among the pressing problems of increasing urbanization discussed are: Planning and financing services for the entire metropolitan area; planning the aesthetic development of the suburban area; and transportation to minimize space friction.

373. FROST, R. T. The trouble with zoning. Natl. Munic. Rev. 47(6):275-278, 291. June 1958. 280.8 N21

Land use today is too complex, too varied, and too volatile for rational control by old methods. There must be a range of standards which actually reflects the complexity of present-day land use.

374. GALLION, A. B., and EISNER, S. The urban pattern: city planning and design. New York, Van Nostrand, 1950. 446 p. Libr. Cong.

An examination of the processes by which cities are planned and built, an appraisal of their design, and suggestions for increasing the desirability of cities as places in which to live as well as work.

375. GIBBERD, F. Town design. New York, Reinhold, 1953. 300 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes designing for industry, housing, and the plan of the "complete town."

376. GREAT BRITAIN. TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. Report on planning in the London region. London, The Institute, 1956. 60 p. Libr. Cong.

A brief review of the main features of the development plan, the present situation, the difficulties experienced in implementing the regional plan, and the need for a re-examination of planning policy with respect to dispersal, redevelopment, and decentralization.

377. GREELEY, R. B. The case for low-density zoning. Amer. City 73(2):96-98. Feb. 1958. 98.58 Am31

A discussion of the legal, economic, and sociological implications of 2- to 4-acre zoning in suburbs.

378. GROTEWOLD, A., and GROTEWOLD, L. Commercial development of highways in urbanized regions: a case study. Land Econ. 34(3):236-244. Aug. 1958. 282.8 J82

Reports the results of a study of commercial encroachment on a 20-year-old highway between Chicago and Milwaukee. Built in the 1930's through rolling farm country, in 1956 it had become so choked with commercial establishments as to have become virtually useless as a throughway. In just 60 miles of its length there were 266 service establishments, one lumber company, and 50 nurseries and roadside-marketing farms. Careful zoning in the beginning would have prevented this, and made the new highway now under construction unnecessary.

379. THE GROWING battle for better planning, zoning. House & Home 7(4):61, 65, 68. Apr. 1955. 296.8 H813

The small Connecticut town of Monroe, on the fringe of the Bridgeport Metropolitan area, is planning ahead for the inevitable urbanization that is overtaking it. What was until recently a largely vacant rural area is fast becoming a bedroom community for the surrounding cities. One plan for keeping the rural character of the town is to preserve by zoning at least 50% of the available land for farms and forests, and to restrict and control the lot sizes of new houses.

380. GRUEN, V. Urban design philosophy. J. Housing 14(5): 156-159. May 1957. 296.28 J82

Advocates a "cluster" pattern of urban development which might "necessitate wholesale destruction of our cities and building of new ones." In this pattern urban activities would be centered in clusters, connected but not entered by freeways, and separated by open spaces of equal or larger area in which agriculture, recreation, and nature worship could be indulged in a rural setting.

381. GUTHEIM, F. A. Planning for the future in the Potomac River Basin. Washington, Interstate Comn. Potomac River Basin, 1950. 7 p. 292 G98

The urban spread that is taking place all over the country is having its effect on land use in the District of Columbia Metropolitan area. The demands being made upon the land have greatly increased. The suburban average lot size is about five times the size of the city residential lot. Factories and business establishments located outside the city utilize many times the amount of land they formerly used in the city. The planned city of Washington is rapidly becoming an

unplanned metropolitan area spreading across 75 miles of Maryland and Virginia.

382. HAAR, C. M. Zoning for minimum standards: the Wayne Township case. Harvard Law Rev. 66(6):1051-1063. Apr. 1953. USDA Law Libr.

Wayne Township, in the Passaic Metropolitan area of New Jersey, was a sparsely settled, unindustrialized rural community when it found itself being "invaded" by city dwellers. To forestall further incursions, the local zoning board adopted an ordinance limiting lot and house sizes. In a case brought by a housing-development company which had already constructed 100 houses on small lots, the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the zoning board. The author criticizes the Court's decision on the grounds that it did not take into consideration the larger needs of the expanding Passaic Metropolitan area.

383. HALLMAN, H. W. Growth control: a proposal for handling scattered metropolitan development. Land Econ. 33(1):80-83. Feb. 1957. 282.8 J82

Urban sprawl has a disastrous effect on the rural municipality which must provide services, without adequate tax returns, for the new residents. The author advocates zoning, subdivision control, comprehensive planning, and acquisition of land for public use prior to the development of the new neighborhood, as steps in preventing the land abuses that accompany haphazard urbanization.

384. HAMBURG, J. R., and CREIGHTON, R. L. Predicting Chicago's land use pattern. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 25(2):67-72. May 1959. Libr. Cong.

Land-use projections such as are now being undertaken in the Chicago area, should provide a basis for integrating land-use planning and transportation planning.

385. HARVEY, R. O. Land uses in Bloomington, Indiana, 1818-1950. Ind. Business Studies 33, 84 p. Aug. 1951. 280.9 In27

Until the present the growth of Bloomington has taken place without benefit of planning or zoning. Although there has not been too much improper land use to date, further spread of the city in the future should be controlled by careful planning and zoning.

386. HAUSER, P. M. The challenge of metropolitan growth. Urban Land 17(11):1, 3-6. Dec. 1958.

The outmoded ideology of Lao Tse that government intervention is "creeping socialism" has stood in the way of effective planning for metropolitan growth. The problems of the ever-growing city are not problems that can be left to solve themselves. Until government starts planning, the problems will continue to multiply.

387. HOLFORD, W. Plans and programs. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:94-100. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

City planners have begun to realize that unlimited growth may not always be synonymous with progress, and that planning must have some patterned framework rather than being structured in terms of undetermined and expanding objectives.

388. HORACK, F. E., JR., and NOLAN, V. JR. Land use controls. St. Paul, West, 1955. 240 p. Libr. Cong.

Court cases on aspects of zoning, subdivision regulations, etc.

389. HOWARD, J. T. Future metropolitan growth and planning. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 313:32-37. Sept. 1957. 280.9 Am34

As rapidly growing metropolitan areas are absorbing rural land in ever-increasing quantities, there is a growing need for metropolitan planning. A standard of 20 acres of regional public open space for 1,000 people is desirable, but suitable land is disappearing.

390. INTERMAGGIO, J. L. Some problems in city planning. In Jarrett, H., ed. Perspectives in conservation, p. 138-143. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 279.12 R31

The most serious aspect of urbanization is the encroachment on desirable agricultural land. Although our cities occupy only seven percent of the land area of the United States, the effect of their expansion into good farmland is enormous. It underscores the need for an adequate national land-use survey.

391. LAND value and land planning: British legislation and American prospects. Yale Law J. 60(1):112-139. Jan. 1951. USDA Law Libr.

A discussion of the legal problems attendant upon America's eventual (and necessary) adoption of British methods of controlling city expansion at the periphery to prevent new congestion and to preserve open spaces.

392. LESTER, J. The world's best cherries inside a Santa Clara Valley greenbelt. Calif. Farmer 206(5):258-259, 266. Mar. 2, 1957. 6 C126A

A 330-acre orchard area has been retained in the middle of the city of Sunnyvale, Calif., as a result of the political activity of the farmers of the area. Afraid their orchards would be devoured by the city, they approached the Chamber of Commerce and the planning officials and won approval for preservation of the orchards.

393. LILLIBRIDGE, R. M. Frontiers in metropolitan planning and land policy. Land Econ. 26(1):40-51. Feb. 1950. 282.8 J82

Between 1930 and 1940, while the population of our central cities grew at the rate of 4.2% and satellite urban areas grew at the rate of 7.3%, satellite rural areas grew at the rate of 28.1%. In view of the probability that this trend will continue, it is urged that programs be undertaken to direct and regulate metropolitan growth to prevent urban sprawl and unsightly suburban development.

394. LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIF. REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. Annu. Rpt. 1957-58. Los Angeles, 1959. 48 p. HHFA Libr.

Covers regional planning, land use and zoning, community development, and population distribution.

395. MCCUNE, E. Intergovernmental cooperation in recreation administration in the Los Angeles area. Los Angeles, Calif. U. Bur. Gvt. Res., 1954. 16 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of the recreation and park services of the county and its cities, and of the progress made in cooperative planning and reciprocal use of park and recreational facilities.

396. MACFARLANE, P. W. Greenbelts, their planning and preparation. (Extr.) Chartered Surveyor 89(8):420-422. Feb. 1957. 325.8 C38

Greenbelts have been defined by law around many towns, villages, and cities in Great Britain, with the purpose of prohibiting all building in a space 5 to 10 miles deep on the fringes of the urban centers. "Within a greenbelt, approval shall not be given, except in very special circumstances, to the construction of new buildings or to the

change of use of existing buildings for purposes other than agriculture, sports, cemeteries, or institutions standing in extensive grounds...," p. 422.

397. MCHUGH, F. D. Memoranda reports on the proposed master plan of Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax, Fairfax Co. Planning Comn., 1955. 52 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers trends in water supply in relation to requirements, the population outlook, soil characteristics, rainfall, and flood hazards; and presents plans for land utilization, public sewers, public facilities, highways, and retail, commercial, industrial, and residential development.

398. MCKEEVER, J. R. Subdivision planning for new urban areas. Pub. Mangt. 38(6):122-125. June 1956. Libr. Cong.

In the next 20 years over 80% of the new urban residents will be living in the outer suburbs, some in places not yet thought of, in what is now open country. This growth presages problems of services and zoning that municipal officials must start now to think about.

399. MCKINLEY, H. Metropolitan planning for the small city. Pub. Mangt. 40(6):130-133. June 1958. Libr. Cong.

The story of Grants Pass, Oreg., a city of 10,000 in a county of 32,000 residents, of whom 6,000 to 8,000 live in the rural fringe of Grants Pass. City-county cooperation in supplying urban services to these nonfarm fringe residents is discussed.

400. MCLAUGHLIN, F. A., JR. The status of premature subdivision problems in 1952: a study of Monroe County, New York. Ithaca, 1955. 266 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Cornell University, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(2):203. Feb. 1955. 241.8 M58

A follow-up of a 1938 study which revealed the problems resulting from several decades of premature subdividing in 5 New York counties. It was found that since 1936 Monroe County had taken title to 10,336 vacant tax-delinquent lots. New controls and zoning laws prevented further unplanned subdivision except for ribbon development along highways, which needs further and stronger controls.

401. MADISON, V. S. Area development and conservation in the urban area. In Conservation Foundation. Resource training for business, industry, government, p. 31-35. New York, The Foundation, 1958. 279.12 C764

One of the basic concerns of the area developer is the proper use of land. One of the first duties is to preserve Class I agricultural land in a productive state for as long a time as possible. It is only logical that such land should be the last forced into other uses by rising land prices and taxes. Having done this we must preserve areas for schools, recreation, housing, and industry.

402. *MANN, S. Z., and SMART, C. B. Land use and planning in the Cleveland Metropolitan area; report to the Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission. Cleveland, Arcade, 1959. 128 p. Chicago Joint Ref. Libr.

403. MARTIN, P. H. Impact of atomic development on growth and planning of urban regions. Amer. Soc. Civ. Engin. Proc. 81 (Paper 832, 6 p.) Nov. 1955. 290.9 Am3Ps

*Not examined.

The peace-time use of nuclear energy will have eventual bearing on problems of industrial location, highways, streets, parking, recreation and parks, and various municipal services.

404. MARYLAND UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH. Potomac River Basin: research, planning, development. College Park, Dec. 1957. 23 p. (Studies in Business and Economics v. 11, no. 3) HHFA Libr.

A land-use plan for the future metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., drawn up in the expectation that the entire area will eventually be urbanized to some extent, and that steps should be taken immediately to prevent haphazard development.

405. MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Looking ahead, 1958-1980; a general plan for the Maryland-Washington regional district. Silver Spring, Md., 1958. 95 p. HHFA Libr.

406. MAYER, A. Let's plan our cities before it's too late. Reporter, Nov. 18, 1954:35-36, 38-40. HHFA Libr.

The evils of urban slums and suburban sprawl can be corrected only by the new technique of the metropolitan or regional-urban plan. For really adequate control of interrelated residential and industrial sites, cities must stretch beyond their political boundaries, as has been done in Toronto and Detroit.

407. MAYER, H. M. The Port of Chicago and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1957, 283 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 49.) Libr. Cong.

An appraisal of the capacity of existing facilities to meet increases in traffic with the opening of the Seaway, and of the need for planning to supply the housing and other services required in Chicago's environs to accomodate a substantial increase in population.

408. MEAD, M. Up from the pavements. Architect. Forum 107(2):192. Aug. 1957. 296. 8 B76

Discusses the separating effect of city life on people, and says that what we need is a "grass-roots" movement within the city to halt the race to the suburbs. Planning for future metropolitan growth should include the experience and imaginativeness of the sociologists.

409. MESTON, L. Greenbelts and amenities. Land Agents' Soc. J. 54(10):459-463. Oct. 1955. 282. 9 L22

Ribbon development following the roads radiating from the cities is wasteful of agricultural land. The author suggests: (1) That legislation be passed prohibiting building on the frontages of the main roads; and (2) that greenbelts be established around cities all over England and Wales, to preserve land for farming and to spare the scenic countryside.

410. MIAMI, FLA., DEPT. OF ENGINEERING, A report on downtown Miami, 1959, 45 p. Libr. Cong.

An outline of a 10-point program for meeting the crisis stemming from the abandonment of some of its downtown areas as a result of shifts in population to the suburbs, including greater use of mass transit facilities, and the development of a pedestrian reserve or mall.

411. MILLER, R. A. Exurbia's last best hope. Architect. Forum 108(4):95-97, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188. Apr. 1958. 296. 8 B76

On Long Island vast areas of farmland have become residential subdivisions since 1931. The new trend is to zone the fringe areas for 1-, 2-, and 3-acre home lots in order to check the urban sprawl and to keep civic costs down.

412. NEW JERSEY. STATE DEPT. OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Regional analysis, Trenton-Camden Metropolitan area; a study of the economic factors affecting development in New Jersey along the Delaware River. Trenton, 1954. 109 p. Libr. Cong.

Princeton University. Bureau of Urban Research, cooperating.

An inventory of data available for planning the development of industrial and other resources of the area.

413. NEW JERSEY. STATE PLANNING BUR. Effective zoning for your community. Trenton, Jan. 1956. 20 p. HHFA Libr.

Lists reasons for zoning in suburban municipalities, and offers advice on zoning in rural areas, and zoning for industry, commerce, and agriculture.

414. NOLAN, V., JR., and HORACK, F. E., JR. How Small a house? Zoning for minimum space requirements. Harvard Law Rev. 67(6):967-993. Apr. 1954. USDA Law Libr.

Includes reply by C. M. Haar, p. 986-993.

Disagrees with the Haar criticism (Item 382) of the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court in the Wayne Township case, in that zoning is a right and duty of local officials, and that lay criticism of courts and officials who uphold strict zoning laws does a disservice to planners as well as to communities.

415. NORTON, C. M. The disappearing countryside in metropolitan areas. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1955:120-123. 280.9 Am322

Urbanization is swallowing up the open country not in radii of a few miles around urban centers, but for hundreds of miles between and around cities. If we are to preserve any open country at all, it is time to plan for areas of parkland in the interstices between cities, somewhat as city parks were laid out in the 18th and 19th centuries.

416. NORTON, C. M. Planners worry over vanishing countryside, urge States to act. House & Home 8(1):52. July 1955. 296.8 H813

Exploding suburbs are gobbling up land at such a rate that local zoning regulations are too weak to prevent destruction of the countryside. The State governments should take over the zoning problem in order to preserve open country in the midst of galloping urbanization.

417. O'HARROW, D. Why this interest in city planning? Pub. Mangt. 34 (5):98-101. May 1952. Libr. Cong.

Zoning, which was formerly merely a prohibitory instrument, has now become a tool for guiding the growth of a city.

418. OLSON, S. F. Our need of breathing space. In Jarrett, H., ed. Perspectives in conservation, p. 144-149. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 279.12 R31

Urbanization in its present form is a threat to our physical and spiritual welfare. New cities are mushrooming without any planning, great housing and industrial developments are going up with no thought for breathing spaces, parks, or recreational areas. Already the need is being felt in suburbia, but still there is no design, no city planning, for the preservation of natural refuges and recreational escapes.

419. ORAVETZ, K. A. Operation"Colossus"; the struggle for regional planning in the metropolitan area. New York, Citizens' Union Res. Found., Nov. 1956. 15 p. HHFA Libr.

Planning for the New York Metropolitan area, consisting of 7,000 square miles in 22 counties of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and including 500 small communities and 15 million people.

420. PANEL on metropolitan and city-county plans. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1953:28-44. 280.9 Am322

"Compared with city and county planning ... metropolitan planning has certainly lagged behind. This can be attributed chiefly to the disorganized state of local government in metropolitan areas and the lack of a local government unit having jurisdiction over the metropolitan district as a whole," Introduction, by L. Segoe, p. 28.

421. PICKETT, S. H. Planning and urban renewal. Community Planning Rev. 7(3):129-133. Sept. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The most serious problem connected with urban growth is suburban sprawl. Unplanned developments on the urban fringe result in land waste and the unnecessary spoiling of the countryside. Urban renewal plans should include the prevention of "scatteration" in future fringe developments.

422. PRENDERGAST, J. Open spaces and our exploding cities. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1956:69-71. 280.9 Am322

People are having to move farther and farther out of town to be in the country, and even in the remote suburbs spots of real country are becoming few and far between. The city, the county, the State, and the Federal governments should get together to formulate a plan to preserve open spaces within the metropolitan areas of the country.

423. PROUDFOOT, M. J. Public regulation of urban development in the United States. Geog. Rev. 44(3):415-419. July 1954. 500 Am35G

Discusses zoning within cities and says that most zoning ordinances "have notably failed in regard to the serious problems of industrial, residential, and commercial decentralization that threaten to cripple many large cities through loss of tax revenues," p. 416.

424. RADTKE, W. E. Comprehensive plan for Fairfax to assure orderly future growth, West. City 35 (2):27, 50. Feb. 1959. Libr. Cong.

This "bedroom" suburb of San Francisco grew by 85% in population between 1940 and 1950. Forty-two percent of its area is devoted to residences, 4% to commerce, 13% to streets, and 39% is unused. Plans are being adopted to attract light industries to the community to raise the local tax structure.

425. REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION. The handling of metropolitan problems in selected regions. New York, The Association, 1958. 86 p. Libr. Cong.

A summary of the findings of a survey of such problems as leadership, functioning, and organization in the metropolitan regions of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

426. REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION. Metropolis in the making: the next twenty-five years in the New York Metropolitan region. New York, Regional Plan Assoc., 1955. 88 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on past accomplishments of the Regional Plan Association since it succeeded the Committee on the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs in 1929; and a look ahead at planning for the region in the forthcoming 25 years.

427. REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION. People, jobs and land, 1955-1975, in the New Jersey-New York-Connecticut Metropolitan region. Regional Plan Assoc. RPA B. 87, 70 p. June 1957. HHFA Libr.

The forecast concludes that by 1975 the area will have 4 million more people, 1.5 million more jobs, only 2% of which will be in agriculture, and 700 additional square miles of intensely urbanized land.

428. A REPORT on planning published 30 years ago; things haven't changed much. N. Y. State Planning News 15(6):3-4. Dec. 1951. 280.7 N481

A plan for the orderly growth of an expanding city (unnamed) made in the early 1920's.

429. SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF. PLANNING COMMISSION. Outline for planning research. Santa Clara Co. Planning Comn. Monog. 1, 24 p. 1952. 280.7 Sa5

Areas of planning to be considered include agriculture, residence, industry, business, recreation, and vacant land. Under agriculture, plans include: Preservation of the best lands; protection of unblighted areas in need of conservation; control of subdivision; and rezoning to keep out residential development.

430. SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF. PLANNING COMMISSION. Planning goals. Santa Clara Co. Planning Comn. Monog. 2, 15 p. 1952. 280.7 Sa5

Among the planning goals are the protection of agricultural districts from uncontrolled urban development. Such development kills the usability of the remaining land for agricultural use and creates large tracts of dead and unusable land. The economy of the county depends primarily on agriculture, and the welfare of its people depends on the protection of agricultural land.

431. SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF. PLANNING DEPT. A general plan for Berryessa; a community chooses between farm and city. San Jose, May 1956. 41 p. HHFA Libr.

Supplement, Feasibility of conservation of agricultural land, Feb. 1957. 15 p. HHFA Libr.

A profitable fruit- and nut-producing area of California, being squeezed between two expanding metropolises, plans to retain its farms by zoning and the establishment of greenbelts.

432. SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF. PLANNING DEPT. Milpitas; an arrested community meets the 20th century. San Jose, 1954. 71 p. (Its Special Studies Series 1.) 280.7 Sa5M

Residential and commercial planning in an agricultural community.

433. SCHUELLER, M. L. Greenbelt zoning means harmony in rurbania. Calif. Farmer 207(6):238-239. Sept. 14, 1957. 6 C126A

Large sums are being spent to increase farm production and to educate agricultural specialists, yet nothing is being done to preserve the basic item of agriculture - good land. Farmers suddenly find themselves enveloped by urbanism, or actually farming in an urban area. Yet in Modesto, there is room in the 47-square-mile urban area for 200,000 more people, without extending the city beyond its present boundaries into farm country.

434. SHATTS, W. P., and ASCHMAN, F. T., eds. Metropolitan development guide - for the Missouri-Illinois St. Louis area. St. Louis, Metrop. Plan Assoc., 1958. 163 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the critical needs and suggested solutions to the problems confronting the 6 counties, the 2 cities of St. Louis, and the approximately 200 communities in the metropolitan area.

435. SHERIDAN, L. V. Our expanding cities demand good planning. Civil Engin. 22(9):685-688. Sept. 1952. 290.8 C49

A guide for planning future growth of cities many miles out into the country. Discusses land and land use, availability of water, plans for roads, streets, recreation areas, residential areas, commercial developments, and sites for industry in the future fringe.

436. SMITH, J. K. Municipal planning in Colorado. Colo. Munic. Rev. 32(12):251-252. Dec. 1956. HHFA Libr.

By a 1953 statute any Colorado municipality is authorized to make and adopt a plan for the physical development of the municipality, including areas outside its boundaries.

437. SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD. REGIONAL COMMITTEE ON CITY PLANNING. Urban research in the South; a survey of city planning, oriented urban research undertaken by institutions of higher education in fourteen Southern States, 1949-1954. Atlanta, So. Region. Educ. Bd., 1955. 35 p. Libr. Cong.

A list of research on urban development and government completed or underway in various colleges and universities of the South.

438. *STANBERY, H. van B. Regional planning needs of the San Francisco Bay Area. San Francisco, Bay Area Council, 1954. 53 p. Calif. U. Libr.

A general discussion of the need for regional-metropolitan planning in the area, which is becoming one of the largest conurbations on the West coast.

439. STEWART, C. A prospect of cities;being studies towards a history of town planning. London, Longmans, Green, 1952. 191 p. Libr. Cong.

A history of planned cities and city planning from the time of the Greek city-states to the present British new town.

440. TENNESSEE. STATE PLANNING COMMISION. A guide to community growth; general land use plan, Johnson City, Tennessee. Nashville, 1952. 29 p. (Its Publication 241) Libr. Cong.

A report on existing land uses, the plan for industrial, residential, and other land uses, future requirements, and the general land-use plan adopted in 1951.

441. THEY'RE planning for the future at Shreveport. New Orleans Port Rec. 13(10):8-13. Aug. 1955. 286.8 N472

The town planning commission of Shreveport, La., has the cooperation of the parish government to regulate and control all building within five miles of the city limits. Surrounding cotton plantations are rapidly giving way to suburban housing developments, but their growth has not been left to chance. There will be no future slums in the suburbs of Shreveport, according to the city's mayor.

442. THOMAS, H. O. Town planning in New South Wales. Valuer 14:61-65. Apr. 1, 1956. 282.8 V24

*Not examined.

443. TOO BIG for their bounds. Economist 177:824-825. Dec. 3, 1955. 286.8 Ec7

Attempts have been made to limit the urban sprawl of London and other industrial cities of England by establishing greenbelts around them. However, with the increasing populations of these centers, the greenbelts will only mean that new growth will have to jump even farther out into the country. The new urban sprawl in the next 15 years will therefore dwarf anything that has happened before.

444. TUEMMLER, F. W. Planning in the Maryland Metropolitan area. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1950:38-47. 280.9 Am322

Planning for the spread of the Nation's Capital into the countryside of Maryland. Between 1946 and 1949, 80,000 new residents moved into new housing in a former Maryland farming area of only 140 square miles adjoining Washington, D. C.

445. TUNNARD, C. The city of man. New York, Scribner, 1953. 424 p. Libr. Cong.

City design and planning.

446. *TUNNARD, C., and PEARCE, J. N., eds. City planning at Yale; a selection of papers and projects. New Haven, Yale U. Dept. Architect., 1957. 86 p. Libr. Cong.

447. U. S. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Open spaces and community services; a portion of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs. Washington, 1950. 58 p. (Its Monograph 4) Libr. Cong.

An explanation of the plans pertaining to the utilization and development of parks, parkways and playgrounds, schools, public libraries, and other community services and facilities of the region.

448. U. S. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. People and land; a portion of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs. Washington, 1950. 71 p. (Its Monograph 2) Libr. Cong.

Long-range plans pertaining to the people, their work, and their uses of the land, in the Greater Washington Metropolitan area.

449. U. S. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Regional aspects of the comprehensive plan; a portion of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs. Washington, 1950. 48 p. (Its Monograph 6) Libr. Cong.

An explanation of the problems created by the spread of urban development into nearby Maryland and Virginia, and the measures required to control land use, improve highways and other transportation facilities, and to meet water-supply, sewage-disposal, and other needs in the region as a whole.

450. U. S. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Washington present and future; a general summary of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs. Washington, 1950. 47 p. (National Capital Park and Planning Commission Monograph 1) Libr. Cong.

451. URBAN LAND INSTITUTE. Fate of suburbs demands foresight. NAHB Correlator 10(10):76, 78, 80. Oct. 1956. HHFA Libr.

If rural communities are not to be uglified by the spillover from the city, planning and zoning to prevent unsightly commercial and residential development must be undertaken far in advance of need.

*Not examined.

452. WALKER, R. A. The planning function in urban government. Ed. 2. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1950. 410 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the origins and expanding scope of modern urban planning, and its status in Chicago and 37 other American cities in 1940 and 1950.

453. WEAVER, M. W. Urban land use patterns in Worcester, Massachusetts. Clark U. Abs. Diss.& Theses 23(203):112-113. 1951. 241.8 C54

Zoning ordinances were adopted so late in the development of the city that they had to be planned around existing land-use patterns. The residential area of the city began to spread outward with the coming of the automobile, so that now the city is completely surrounded by a fringe of single-family dwellings.

454. WEBSTER, D. H. Urban planning and municipal policy. New York, Harper, 1958. 572 p. Libr. Cong.

A text on the role of planning in community development and improvement; relation to the administrative structure; types of planning; water supply, sewage disposal, air pollution, and other problems of urban growth; implementation of plans through land-use and other regulations or controls; public-works programming; and urban renewal.

455. WEESE, H. The suburban menace. Architect. Forum 102 (5):154. May 1955. 296.8 B76

There is no longer a distinction between town and country. The entire metropolitan area should be zoned as a unit, with density standards and greenbelts as part of the overall plan.

456. WHYTE, W. H., JR. Open space and retroactive planning. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1958:68-78. 98.59 C76

Suggests ways of alleviating urban sprawl by reserving open spaces in metropolitan areas while there is still time.

457. WILSON, J. W. Metropolitan planning administration. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1957:99-107. 98.59 C76

A metropolitan planning program must concern itself with: (1) The broad pattern of land development in the area in terms of residential, commercial, and industrial areas; (2) major specific land developments, such as parks and airports; (3) major urban facilities; (4) transportation facilities; and (5) the staging of all these aspects of development.

458. WOLMAN, A. Selective opportunism, the surest way. In Jarrett, H., ed. Perspectives in conservation, p. 150-154. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1958. 279.21 R31

Unless there are immediate shifts in perspective, the developments in highway construction, housing, zoning, urban renewal, and mass transport will bring a long train of sadness in their wake over the next two decades. The emphasis in metropolitan planning must be placed on broad guidance of growth and less on the details.

459. WOOD, R. C. Metropolis against itself. New York, Com. Econ. Devlpmt., 1959. 56 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the multiplicity of local jurisdictions involved, and the corresponding effects as reflected by the overlapping of functions and interferences with overall planning.

460. WOODBURY, C. Great cities: great problems? great possibilities? Pub. Admin. Rev. 18(4):332-340. Autumn 1958. 280.8 P964

An examination and evaluation of current publications on urban and metropolitan problems and planning, and the need for basic research in the ways and processes of metropolitan communities.

461. WOODWARD, J. E., JR. Planning problems in the Washington Metropolitan area of Virginia. Amer. Soc. Civ. Engin. Proc. 83 (Paper 1388, 24 p.) Oct. 1957. 290.9 Am3Ps

While the population of the National Capital region was growing by 382% between 1900 and 1955, that of the District of Columbia increased 206%, compared with a 2,341% growth in Arlington County, Va., alone. Of this tremendous increase in population in Arlington County, most has taken place since 1940 and can be traced to the enlargement of the Federal Government occasioned by the war and its aftermath. A large proportion of the population of the county is composed of Federal employees who work in the District.

Rural Areas

462. ABERCROMBIE, SIR P. Who is to plan the countryside? Field Annu. 1953:104-106. 10 F45A

Claims that the Town and Country Planning Act, avoiding use of good productive land when suitable less fertile land can be obtained for building purposes, "does not amount to much more than a mitigation of urban encroachment." Country planning can probably best be done by the farming community itself.

463. ALCORN, G., and SCIARONI, R. H. Agricultural zoning makes sense. Calif. Farmer, North. Ed. 201:312-313. Oct. 2, 1954. 6 C126

Every year 500,000 newcomers take up residence in California. It is estimated that one-sixth of an acre of farmland is sacrificed for each of these immigrants in the form of housing, shopping centers, etc. Three aspects of rural zoning to preserve the best farmland are discussed.

464. ALCORN, G. B. Effective means of implementing rural zoning. In Farm Foundation. Increasing understanding of public problems and policies, 1956, p. 89-93. Chicago, 1956. 275.29 F22

Rural zoning in some States is used to restrict agriculture, but in California all rural zoning is aimed at maintaining agriculture on the land. In order for farming areas to protect themselves from city annexation, some such areas have incorporated as sixth-class cities so as to have control of their own zoning. Discusses other methods of preserving land for agriculture in States that are rapidly becoming urbanized.

465. BARKLIE, MRS. H. Rural conservation for suburban homes. Planning & Civic Comment 19(3):1-6. Sept. 1953. 98.58 P69

When a new steel plant threatened to inundate a New Jersey rural community with ugly housing, steps were taken in advance to preserve the countryside from unplanned, uncontrolled development on existing pastures and fields. Lots were limited to two acres, with 200-foot frontages per home, part of each lot to be left to nature. To take care of cheaper housing, smaller lots were permitted in a less rural area where utilities were already available.

466. BARR, C. W. Planning the countryside; the legal basis for county and township planning in Michigan. East Lansing, Michigan

State Col. Press, 1950. 86 p. 98.5 B27
"Planning the urban fringe area," p. 16-19.

467. BECHT, J. E. Our wasted investment in rural zoning education. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 10(4):175-179, 202. July 1955. 58.8 J822

Interest in rural zoning, other than for restrictions connected with highway, suburban, and airport construction, has waned; and it appears that much reeducation will be necessary before the general public will recognize the need for sound zoning laws to govern uses of agricultural, grazing, and forest lands.

468. BEUSCHER, J. H. Does your county need zoning? Hoard's Dairyman 98(22):976-977. Nov. 25, 1953. 44.8 H65

Rural zoning can protect agricultural land from wasteful division, it can prevent overcrowding, compel orderly development, prevent disorderly development along highways, and can set aside appropriate areas for industrial development, leaving agricultural land for agricultural purposes.

469. CLARENBACH, F. A. The planning function in rural government. Amer. J. Econ. & Sociol. 11(3):261-279. Apr. 1952. 280.8 Am393

The continuing lag in the development of effective organization for local planning in rural and fringe areas is a shortcoming in local government. City populations continue to spill over into rural areas in haphazard fashion. It is doubtful whether metropolitan governments are best able to tackle the problem. The author suggests that county planning ("tackling the fringe or urban problem from the direction of the hinterland") might yield greater dividends in the long run.

470. COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. Proceedings of Rural Development Program, Memphis, Tennessee, June 16-17, 1958. Washington, Oct. 1958. 163 p. A281.9 C762

471. COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA. Is agricultural zoning necessary in California? Commonwealth Club Calif. Trans. 34(11, pt. 2):69-88. Mar. 17, 1958. 280.9 C732

Contents: Does California need agricultural zoning? by G. Alcorn, p. 71-79; For agricultural zoning, by R. H. Sciaroni, p. 80-81; Against agricultural zoning, by J. M. Hanley, p. 81-83; Discussion from the floor, p. 83-86.

472. DALE, A. G. An economic survey method for small areas. Austin, Tex. U. Bur. Business Res., 1955. 47 p. Libr. Cong.

An outline of procedures for collecting, organizing, interpreting, and using data for communities and small areas.

473. DUKE, E. L. Land utilization as influenced by rural zoning ordinances in relation to land character in selected rural-urban fringe areas in southern Michigan. East Lansing, 1955. 106 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - Michigan State University, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(4):611. Apr. 1956. 241.8 M58

Preservation of agricultural land in southern Michigan is especially important because there the forces of urbanization are at their greatest and the best agricultural lands are situated. A study of zoning for protection of agricultural lands in this section resulted in the conclusion that much agricultural land is not adequately protected by zoning, and that many townships have not made proper land-use studies as a basis for zoning.

474. FOSTER, C. Strip mines are bad neighbors. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 29(6):16-17. June 1951. 6 IL62

Coal mining by a commercial company has destroyed thousands of acres of good farmland in Knox County, Ill. Zoning ordinances were adopted restricting mining to unproductive land, and protecting the better agricultural land.

475. GILKEY, M. R. Agricultural zoning. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Proc. 1949:104-109. 98.59 C76

One disease of agricultural areas near urban centers is the constant and haphazard nibbling away at agricultural land by urban development. Zoning would regulate this process, preserving for agriculture only that land which is best suited for farming, and permitting change in community patterns where urban development is both inevitable and plausible.

476. GREAT BRITAIN COMMITTEE ON QUALIFICATIONS OF PLANNERS. Report. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1950. 84p. (Great Britain. Parliament. Papers by Command. Cmd. 8059) 98.5 G799

Town planning had been regularized in England since 1901, but it was not until 1941, with the establishment of the Committee on Land Utilization in Rural Areas, that country planning was extended to the protection of agriculture. The committee was established "to consider the conditions which should govern buildings and other constructional development in country areas consistent with the maintenance of agriculture. . .," p. 8.

477. HALL, G. E. Facts, factories and farms. Agr. Inst. Rev. 12(4):18-19, 48. July/Aug. 1957. 7 Ag8

None of Ontario's zoning laws adequately protects good agricultural land from nonagricultural uses. Eighty-five percent of Ontario's recent industrial and urban growth has taken place on what is classified as "excellent" agricultural land. The author questions whether it is possible in a democratic society to steer industrial and urban growth to nonagricultural land when it is in the national interest to do so.

478. HAND, I. County planning. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1951:58-62. 280.9 Am322

Towards the end of World War II, increased wartime activity in Tulsa County, Okla., had created urban sprawl around most of the towns as well as around Tulsa. These haphazardly developed urban fringes created problems of public services and facilities that could not be met singly by the towns concerned. The Tulsa County Planning Commission was formed to tackle the problem of sprawl, by zoning.

479. HOBBS, E. H. A case for community planning. Miss. U. Pub. Admin. Survey 6(1):1-6. Sept. 1958. HHFA Libr.

Includes zoning.

480. HOOVER, R. C. A master plan for Broome County, N. Y. State Planning News 15(6):1-2. Dec. 1951. 280.7 N481

Projected zoning plans for a New York rural county which is rapidly becoming urbanized. Of a total population of 185,000, 150,000 now live in the environs of six towns and cities in the county.

481. HORNE, R. L. Zoning at the county level. Pub. Works 87(12):142-143. Dec. 1956. 290.8 M922

The choking influence of unrestrained ribbon developments along highways leading out of cities should be blamed on local officials who have had no foresight in their zoning policies. Roads that were built only a few years ago to serve as rapid transit are now so built up with business and entertainment establishments they no longer serve the

purpose for which they were designed, and in many areas new highways will require more rural land to take care of the traffic.

482. KRAUSZ, N. G. P. County zoning a blueprint for the future. Ill. U. Agr. Ext. C. 776, 8 p. Mar. 1957. 275.29 IL62C

Explains why county zoning is necessary in rural areas to protect farmlands and to uphold real-estate values.

483. KRAUSZ, N. G. P. We are losing too much good land. Capper's Farmer 67(2):50, 68, 70-71. Feb. 1956. 6 M693

Airports, highways, suburbs, etc., need level land for cheap construction; therefore the best agricultural land is usually appropriated for these purposes. Rural zoning is said to be the answer to the problem of encroachment on the most productive farmlands.

484. LANDSTROM, K. S. Rural nonagricultural planning and zoning in Oregon. Land Econ. 26(1):83-84. Feb. 1950. 282.8 J 82

The growth of suburban developments outside the limits of cities has brought with it problems of congestion and disorderly land use formerly found only within the city boundaries. In 1948, legislation was adopted in Oregon authorizing counties to enact zoning and land-use regulations for residential, industrial, and commercial development. Land in use for grazing, agriculture, horticulture, and timber did not come under the county zoning authority.

485. LESSINGER, J. Exclusive agricultural zoning. 1-2. Land Econ. 34(2):149-160; (3):255-262. May-Aug. 1958. 282.8 J82

Pt. 1, Agricultural shortages, tests the proposition that potential shortages of food and fiber are not likely to be serious enough to warrant limitations on the displacement of prime agricultural land. Pt. 2, Comparative advantage, tests the proposition that prime agricultural land should not be zoned exclusively for agriculture, and that urbanization cannot proceed as well on poor agricultural land as on excellent land.

486. MCCLINTOCK, G. D. Citizens and university help San Benito plan its growth. Amer. City 57(11):102-104. Nov. 1952. 98.58 Am31

A Texas city in the face of rapid expansion, ordains a "greenbelt" around its center, in order to preserve valuable agricultural land that forms an important part of the economy of the community.

487. MARKHAM, F. Planning for a mobilization boom. Amer. City 67(6):98-100. June 1952. 98.58 Am31

In 1941 the Federal Government constructed a steel plant on 1,600 acres of "the richest part of the farm belt" of Utah County, Utah. Zoning regulations were adopted by the county in 1942, stipulating that the area in the vicinity of the plant should be left as an agricultural greenbelt, while housing and other facilities were directed into existing towns. Further ordinances prohibited the subdivision of the agricultural land into lots.

488. MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION. Economic base and prospects of Pocomoke City, Maryland. Baltimore, 1957. 44 p. 280.7 M38Pu

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, farms occupy more than half the land. In Worcester County, Md., where Pocomoke City is located, the number of farms decreased by 15% between 1950 and 1951. Scarcity of labor and of natural resources prohibits any great development of industry in either the city or the county. The hope for

the future lies in development as a residential site for the rapidly growing cities nearby. Housing for commuters and the development of small-scale craft industries are among the plans being made for the future.

489. MARYLAND UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH. Howard County; some economic observations. College Park, Mar. 1958. 12 p. (Studies in Business and Economics, v. 11, no. 4) 280.9 M3612

Howard County, Md., is still a predominantly agricultural county, but it has begun to feel vigorous impacts resulting from the expansion of the metropolitan areas of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. The farms, forests, and open spaces will attract families from the two cities looking for pleasant homesites. Industry will also be attracted. Zoning for industry, homesites, and agriculture is recommended in the near future.

490. MATHER, A. F. Zoning for agriculture may provide answer for our disappearing lands. Calif. Cattleman, May 1954:21. 43.8 C12

The problem of encroachment on agricultural lands is an increasingly serious one not only in respect to the shrinkage of available cropland but also in respect to increased taxation on farms in fringe areas. Rural zoning may be the answer to the problem.

491. MEAD, J. J. S. When a rural community turns to planning. Amer. City 64(8):102-103. July 1951. 98.58 Am31

Planning, starting in the cities, has spread to the country. But country planners have new problems and must adapt planning tools to their needs. Describes experiences of a rural community in Westchester County, N. Y., in planning and zoning rural areas for population growth.

492. MOORE, D. L. Agriculture in a developing fringe area: present trends and suggested actions in Connecticut. Yale Conserv. Studies 6:29-32. 1957. 279.8 Y1

The Connecticut farmer lives in a rural-urban fringe, for the nonfarm rural population outnumbers the farm population by about three to one. The soils most suitable for intensive agriculture are also those most suitable for building, and are therefore most in demand by developers. It is suggested that an Agricultural Land Reservoir be created by legislation, with the aim to retain in agriculture about 90% of the area, mostly in the valleys, now in intensive agriculture, and about 70% of the area now in mixed farming.

493. NEW YORK STATE DIV. OF HOUSING. Housing and building regulations in New York State towns and villages. New York, 1959. 65 p. Libr. Cong.

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Urban Renewal Administration, cooperating.

A survey on the menace of "urban sprawl" to some of the still rural centers of population in upstate New York, and recommendations for such controls as the regulation of new housing developments and the adoption of a Statewide policy of land conservation.

494. PENN, R. J. Zoning and economic development. In Farm Foundation. Increasing understanding of public problems and policies, 1956, p. 94-102. Chicago, 1956. 275.29 F22

Nonagricultural needs for land are increasing rapidly. Usually these demands conflict with agriculture, as is the case in residential subdivisions and in new highways through farmlands. But many uses, such as land for recreation, can be complementary. Zoning should be based on group decisions by farmers, businessmen, homemakers, laborers, technicians, and politicians, with due regard for agricultural as well as nonagricultural interests.

495. PENN, R. J. Zoning in the farming-forest fringe. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):23-27. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

As demands increase for nonagricultural uses of land, it is becoming increasingly evident that some form of resource development program is needed - a program that will represent the will of nonfarm people as well as farmers, and that will include the development of nonagricultural as well as agricultural uses of land. Zoning can be an effective tool in this direction.

496. PLANS for the country. Economist 166:188-189. Jan. 24, 1953. 286.8 Ec7

In Great Britain the aim of country planning is to preserve open areas for agriculture, forests, parks, and "amenities," or aesthetic spots of natural beauty. Urban sprawl is discouraged by requiring that services go first in new developments rather than having services follow development out into the country. There is some feeling that in the planners' eagerness to preserve the countryside they sometimes neglect the needs of other land users.

497. ROWLANDS, W. A. How to make rural zoning ordinances more effective. Wis. Agr. Col. Agr. Ext. C. 546, 21 p. Apr. 1957. 275.29 W75C

Counties should consult and cooperate with adjoining counties in zoning regulations if these regulations are to be most effective. Wisconsin's County Zoning Enabling Act was developed primarily as a protective measure for residences adjacent to cities. Here the gradual encroachment of the city into rural areas found many rural residences without protection. Now, zoning promotes efficient location of roads, schools, parks, playgrounds, recreational areas, farms, and nonfarm residential sites.

498. ROWLANDS, W. A. Putting land to a safe and sustaining use through zoning. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 10(6):293-296. Nov. 1955. 56.8 J822

Discusses the extent of land-use planning in the United States today, the need for improvement in land-use education, and ways of resolving conflicting uses of land. Recommends the preservation of good agricultural land through zoning, and cites California and Wisconsin as two States in which zoning has been applied to farmland, and not exclusively to the protection of residential and industrial areas.

499. ROY, G. T. Land utilization in Yorkshire. Yorkshire Agr. Soc. J. 105:24-34. 1954. 10 Y7

Of 3,897,399 acres in the county, 702,134, or 10% are urban or semiurban. The expansion of towns into the surrounding land area is a serious threat to farming. The author suggests that agriculturists be allowed to select new areas for expansion on the basis of land quality. He further suggests that steep slopes be used for home-building, and that greater use be made of large blocks of flats as a land-saving expedient.

500. SEABROOK, B. L. A plan to save our farmland. N. J. Farm & Gard. 27:18-22. Jan. 1956. 6 G162

Agricultural zoning protects the farmer against rising taxation as well as from loss of his land. Such zoning is advocated for New Jersey, where there are six acres of nonarable land for each acre of good farmland.

501. SMITH, S. C. The process of county planning; a case study of Henry County, Indiana. Land Econ. 26(2):162-170. May 1950. 282.8 J82

Zoning ordinances were adopted in order to control the spreading urbanization in Henry County, and "to protect the general welfare in agriculture, livestock, and poultry districts." It was stated that "no building or premises shall be used except for: (1) Farming or truck gardening; (2) animal farms; (3) poultry farms; and (4) single family dwellings," without express permission from the County Planning Commission.

502. SOLBERG, E. D. Country folk need zoning, too; avoid haphazard community growth. Agr. Situation 36(1):12-13. Jan. 1952. 1 Ec7Ag

Zoning is being used by county governments throughout the United States to protect valuable agricultural land from the encroachment of commercial and industrial activities, as well as from premature subdivision for residential use. The author urges the further use of zoning to protect agricultural land in the fast-growing urban-fringe areas of the Nation.

503. SOLBERG, E. D. Planning and zoning for the future. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:524-531. 1 Ag84Y

Factors to be considered in zoning land for farming include location, topography, weather, drainage, and, above all, fertility. The fertile soil in a community is irreplaceable, and once converted to nonfarm use and covered with streets and houses, it is not likely to be reconverted to farm use. Discusses the three types of agricultural zoning most frequently adopted by various States and counties.

504. SOLBERG, E. D. Planning and zoning in rural areas. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Proc. 1953:163-173. 98.59 C76

Fifty percent of zoning ordinances in 23 States studied include general-agriculture zoning districts in which nonagricultural land uses are restricted for the benefit of the farm community. In 17 States, agricultural activities in these districts are entirely exempted from regulation, while in the remainder a few farming activities, such as hog ranching, are prohibited.

505. SOLBERG, E. D. Planning for stability in a great area. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:532-536. 1 Ag84Y

Discusses zoning for various uses in the States of the Great Plains. Most of these States had zoning ordinances in 1958 to control suburban development, but only South Dakota had ordinances regulating the uses of agricultural land.

506. SOLBERG, E. D. Roadside zoning. Natl. Res. Council. Highway Res. Bd. B. 55:49-56. 1952. 288.9 N2122

Unrestricted use of the roadside for commercial exploitation and ribbon residential development leads to traffic congestion and a reduction in the efficiency of the highway, as well as to spoilation of the countryside. Two remedies offered are: (1) The purchase of adjacent

land by the government; and (2) zoning restriction, subdivision control, and billboard regulations.

507. SOLBERG, E. D. Rural zoning in the United States. U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B. 59, 85 p. Jan. 1952. 1 Ag84Ab

A résumé of rural zoning ordinances in various counties of the United States covers zoning for three types of agriculture: general, suburban or residential, and country-home or estate agriculture. The introduction points out the fact that rural zoning is no longer confined to the forest-farming fringe, but now embraces the urban fringe, which today may extend 30 to 50 miles beyond the city limits.

508. SOLBERG, E. D. Rural zoning in transition. Agr. Econ. Res. 3 (4):135-140. Oct. 1951. 1 Ec7Agr

Zoning regulations should be designed to prevent unplanned, haphazard, and often premature, suburban development on good agricultural land located in the urban fringe. Agricultural zones might be designated prohibiting the building of nonfarm residences; or a further step might be the establishment of greenbelts around cities.

509. SOLBERG, E. D. Rural zoning, present and future. J. Farm Econ. 33:756-767. Nov. 1951. 280.8 J822

Discussion by C. P. Barnes and W. J. Anderson, p. 777-779.

The devastating impact of spreading cities on the agricultural community is described: Land prices rise beyond the reach of farmers; new taxes force the subdivision or abandonment of existing farms. Concludes that the public interest would be served by preventing unplanned suburban development on good agricultural land.

510. SOLBERG, E. D. Rural zoning tools and objectives. Washington, U. S. Agr. Res. Serv., Prod. Econ. Res. Br., 1953. 13 p. A280.7 R312

Address at National Planning Conference, Detroit, Michigan, October 12, 1953.

Partial contents: Zoning problems in our changing rural communities; Need to guide residential growth; Protect established farm communities; Reserve fertile soils to grow food.

511. SOLBERG, E. D. Safe, efficient, and attractive highways. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:537-541. 1 Ag84Y

Ribbon development along highways affects the taxpayer, the traveling public, farmers, suburban homeowners, and the States and counties involved. Two types of measures are available for controlling the use of land adjacent to highways: (1) Public ownership of such land; and (2) police power to control development through strict zoning.

512. SOLBERG, E. D. The why and how of rural zoning. U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B. 196, 58 p. Dec. 1958. 1 Ag84Ab

Contents: The role of zoning in community planning and development; How zoning tools are used to protect homes; How zoning tools are used in farming areas; How complementary zoning districts are used in farming areas; Will your community need other kinds of zoning districts?

513. STIRLING, R. L. Problems in rural planning. Chartered Surveyor 89(9):470-475. Mar. 1957. 325.8 C38

Discusses the difference between planning for the "suburban rural" area, where limiting growth is the problem, and the really rural area, where limiting further decline is the problem.

Discussion of this paper in Chartered Surveyor 89(11):594-597. May 1957.

514. STOLTENBERG, C. H. Progress in rural zoning in northeastern Minnesota. St. Paul, 1952. 256 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Minnesota, 1952.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 12(5):687-688. 1952. 241.8 M58

Among the conclusions drawn as to the underlying causes of difficulty are: (1) A general overestimation of the long-run trend in demand for land for agriculture; and (2) a failure to recognize any uses of land other than agricultural.

515. STOUT, S. Planning and zoning in rural areas. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Proc. 1953:173-180. 98.59 C76

In Indiana rural zoning overlaps county boundaries and regulates not only urban-fringe areas but also the open country. One of the duties of planning officials is to locate, define, and protect areas which should be restricted to agriculture.

516. WIBBERLEY, G. P. Land planning and agriculture. Land Agents' Soc. J. 57(3):122-131. Mar. 1958. 282.9 L22

Section heads include: Urban growth and its use of agricultural land; The nature of agricultural land being taken; The concept of food replacement; The choice of sites for urban use; Physical land planning in rural Britain.

517. WILKENS, E. B. Impact of rural zoning on agriculture. In Farm Foundation. Increasing understanding of public problems and policies, 1956, p. 103-107. Chicago, 1956. 275.29 F22

Discusses the nature of zoning, its limitations, present trends in rural zoning, and bases for evaluation of zoning ordinances. Concludes that unless the people directly affected accept and support zoning regulations, the community is not yet ready for zoning.

518. WOLFANGER, L. A. Our biggest rural problem; city employed people are flocking to the country. Prairie Farmer, Gen. Ed. 127(2):8, 22. Jan. 15, 1955. 6 P883

The loss of agricultural land to the urban fringe is not the only problem facing the country in the wake of expanding cities. Rural zoning is needed not only to protect farmlands but also to regulate schools, traffic, sewage disposal, health, wildcat subdivisions, highway fringes, and so on.

Community Studies

519. ALLEN, W. S. Rehabilitation: a community challenge. New York, Wiley, 1958. 247 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook for the planning and organization of collective action to meet common problems.

520. ARONOVICI, C. Community building; science, technique, art. Garden City, L. I., Doubleday, 1956. 354 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook on the planning, construction, and reconstruction of communities, with the objectives of expediting the movement of people and goods, providing for the effective utilization of leisure time, and striving toward the creation of the ideal community.

521. ATCHLEY, M. H. Community study guide: How well do you know your community? Gainesville, Fla. U. Dept. Sociol. & Anthropol., 1951. 41 p. Libr. Cong.

A guide for studying the resources and problems of rural and urban communities and working out plans for improving conditions, organization, and services.

522. ATHERTON, L. Main street on the middle border. Bloomington, Ind. U. Press, 1954. 423 p. Libr. Cong.

The chronicle of a small midwestern town: Its nostalgic past and its decline with the growth of cities elsewhere and improvements in transportation.

523. BROWNELL, B., and BITZER, J. A. Life in southern Illinois as seen in a small community. Carbondale, South. Ill. U. Press, 1953. 120 p. Libr. Cong.

A guide for community study groups in towns of less than 2,500 people.

524. DAHIR, J. Communities for better living: citizen achievement in organization, design and development. New York, Harper, 1950. 321 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of community action programs in the central and satellite cities, the suburbs, and in rural areas.

525. DAHIR, J. Region building: community development lessons from the Tennessee Valley. New York, Harper, 1958. 208 p. 98.5 D13

A study of community development, the stimulation of agriculture, industrial expansion, and the growth of cities and towns in the valley.

526. DILLICK, S. Community organization for neighborhood development, past and present. New York, Morrow, 1953. 166 p. Libr. Cong.

Community development since 1865 in the United States.

527. GREEN, F. H. W. Community of interest areas: notes on the hierarchy of central places and their hinterlands. Econ. Geog. 34(3):210-226. July 1958. 278.8 Ec7

Delineates and describes the chief characteristics of 5 orders of centers and hinterlands in England, Scotland and Wales, ranging from the metropolis to the service village.

528. HARPER, E. D., and DUNHAM, A., eds. Community organization in action: basic literature and critical comments. New York, Association Press, 1959. 543 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of papers on the community and social welfare, processes and practices of community organization, and community development.

529. HAWLEY, A. H. Human ecology - a theory of community structure. New York, Ronald Press, 1950. 456 p. Libr. Cong.

Defines the relationship of human ecology to the general theory of ecology. Discusses natural and cultural areas, the composition and growth of population, and the effect of numbers, resources, subsistence requirements, and organization on levels of living. Examines community organization and structure. Evaluates the roles of the community center, and area mobility and change on human activities.

530. HILLMAN, A. Community organization and planning. New York, Macmillan, 1950. 378 p. Libr. Cong.

A review of the relationship between community organization and planning for urban and rural living, and of the roles of community centers and services in the promotion of rural welfare.

531. HOIBERG, O. G. Exploring the small community. Lincoln, Nebr. U. Press, 1955. 199 p. 281.2 H68

County planning and community improvement.

532. HUNTER, F., SCHAFFER, R. C., and SHEPS, C. G. Community organization: action and inaction. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1956. 268 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the processes whereby decisions were reached, plans made, and actions taken to meet health needs in the community of Salem, Mass.

533. KAUFMAN, H. F., and RIVERS, D. W. Community development. Miss. State Col. Ext. P. 197, 7 p. June 1951. 275.29 M68Ext

Suggestions for more efficient farm production, industrial development, conservation, and home improvement in Mississippi.

534. MCKEE, E. M. The people act. New York, Harper, 1955. 269 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of stories of community development and progress through local action in 6 rural communities, a rural county, and 4 urban communities.

535. MARX, H. L., ed. Community planning. New York, Wilson, 1956. 207 p. (Reference Shelf v.28, no. 4) Libr. Cong.

A symposium of the way the communities of the United States plan to cope with rapid shifts in population and the accompanying need for expanded services and facilities.

536. MATTHEWS, M. S. Guides to community action: a sourcebook for citizen volunteers. New York, Harper, 1954. 434 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook for members of volunteer groups in working for better communities, schools, government and other changes.

537. MERCER, B. E. The American community. New York, Random House, 1956. 304 p. 280.12 M53

Ch. 13, The possibility of planning, includes a discussion of the organization of community planning, and the planning of the urban-rural unit; Ch. 14, The community and the future, describes the continuing breakdown of the urban-rural dichotomy, and the blending of urban and rural cultures and peoples in the rural fringes, with the decentralization of industry and the shifting of populations to the suburbs.

538. MEYER, H. D., and BRIGHTBILL, C. K. Community recreation: a guide to its organization. Ed. 2. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1956. 525 p. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the social, economic, and geographical significance of organized community recreation, and its relationship to Federal, State, municipal, county, and other local governments.

539. MORGAN, A. E. The community of the future and the future of the community. Yellow Springs, Ohio, Community Serv., 1957. 166 p. 280.12 M82C

A preview of the small community of tomorrow: its setting in a former rural hinterland; the blending of the local with the cosmopolitan; its small, diversified and socially conscious industry; and its schools, churches, and other community institutions, services and facilities.

540. OLMSTED, D. W. Organizational leadership and social structure in a small city. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 19(3):273-281. June 1954. 280.8 Am37

A study of a town of 10,000 population, the center of a prosperous Minnesota farming area.

541. POSTON, R. W. Democracy is you. New York, Harper, 1953. 312 p. 280 P844

A guide for community study groups in towns and cities of more than 2,500 people.

542. ROSS, M. G. Case histories in community organization. New York, Harper, 1958. 268 p. Libr. Cong.

Twenty-one case histories of the activities of professional community workers.

543. SANDERS, I. T. The community; an introduction to a social system. New York, Ronald, 1958. 431 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of similarities and differences in traits, government, planning, and other actions in communities, large and small, industrial and rural, here and abroad.

544. SANDERS, I. T. Making good communities better. Rev. ed. Lexington, U. Ky. Press, 1953. 197 p. 280 Sa52

Includes industrial expansion.

545. SOWER, C. E., and others. Community involvement; the webs of formal and informal ties that make for action. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1957. 323 p. 281.2 So9

J. Holland, K. Tiedke, and W. Freeman, joint authors.

Describes the strategy of directed social action in a midwestern county. Includes a survey of the characteristics of the rural and urban residents of the county, their places of origin, migratory habits, educational levels, and the social interaction and linkage between the professional and other citizens in their respective communities.

546. TATE, H. C. Building a better home town. New York, Harper, 1954. 226 p. Libr. Cong.

The story of the efforts of Bloomington, Ill., and its surrounding towns and cities to improve their communities.

547. VIDICH, A. J., and BENSMAN, J. Small towns in mass society; class, power and religion in a small community. Princeton, Princeton U. Press, 1958. 329 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of Springdale, a small rural community in upper New York State, its people, their traditions and leadership, and the influence of the outside world on their beliefs and community organizations.

548. WARREN, R. L. Studying your community. New York, Russell Sage Found., 1955. 385 p. Libr. Cong.

A working manual for people who are interested in the betterment of their community, and who want to obtain facts on its economy, government, and other aspects, or who desire to initiate land-planning and other types of community surveys.

CITIES AND THEIR FRINGES

General

549. AIASSA, G., and SEEGER, D., JR. West Covina claims rare distinction as America's fastest growing city. West. City 35(5):24-25. May 1959. Libr. Cong.

Transformation from citrus and walnut groves to a residential subdivision of 50,000 people in 11 years makes West Covina, Calif., one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Problems of growth are discussed.

550. ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. By 1976 what city pattern? Architect. Forum 105(3):103-137. Sept. 1956. 296.8 B76

An inquiry by the editors and others into the question of what 56 million more people using 50 million more automobiles may demand in

cities new and renewed. Partial contents: First job - control new-city sprawl, by C. Bauer, p. 105-112; Central city - concentration vs. congestion, p. 114-115; Central city freeways, an answer to urban congestion, p. 116-117; Fringetown, p. 122-123; Roadtown, p. 124-130; How to handle this chaos of congestion, this anarchy of scatteration, by V. Gruen, p. 130-135.

551. BALLERT, A. G. The rises and declines of American urban centers during the 1940's. Land Econ. 28(3):203-211. Aug. 1952. 282.8 J82

Nineteen-forty to 1950 was a decade of urban growth which will be difficult to surpass in future years. Large-scale annexations of surrounding areas by urban centers, such as took place in the 1940's, cannot continue at the same rate. However, suburban areas of most cities will continue to expand.

552. BATES, S. The city of 1984. Toronto, Canad. Inst. Pub. Aff., 1959. 7 p. HHFA Libr.

Metropolitan areas of Canada will have expanded to double their present size, central cities will have become almost solely in use as freeways linking series of suburbs, and suburban land will have become more costly than the houses that sit on it.

553. BAUER, C. Do Americans hate cities? Amer. Inst. Planners J. 23(1):2-8. Winter 1957. Libr. Cong.

At the rate they are deserting the cities, the answer might seem to be yes. And yet they are transforming the whole country into one continous urbanization, or "suburban scatteration," from which they cannot escape.

554. BAUER, C. Why the exurbanite? Architect. Forum 107(2): 188, 190. Aug. 1957. 296.8 B76

We spend most of our time and resources trying to get away from cities, and yet when we transfer to the country we take the city with us in our houses, TV sets, supermarkets, schools, freeways, etc. The American city, in contrast to that of Europe, is not a center of urbanity, but is diffused over the countryside.

555. BERGEL, E. E. Urban sociology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1955. 558 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of contemporary urban society in the United States, and the influence of urbanism on social action, social relationships, and social institutions.

556. THE BIG city: are its days numbered? Appraisal J. 23(2): 247-253. Apr. 1955. 282.8 Am3

The author answers in the negative and gives many reasons for his belief that the trek to the suburbs will be reversed. Primarily deals with the forces that push and pull urbanites to the fringe: congestion in the city, the low cost of farmland for subdivision, freedom from zoning regulations, room to park, good roads to the city, etc.

557. BIGGER, R., and KITCHEN, J. D. How the cities grew: a century of municipal independence and expansionism in metropolitan Los Angeles. Los Angeles, Calif. U. Bur. Govt. Res., 1952. 14 p. (Studies in Local Government Series 14) Libr. Cong.

The growth of Los Angeles and other cities of the county through incorporation and annexation.

558. BLUMENFELD, H. The tidal wave of metropolitan expansion. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 20(1):3-14. Winter 1954. HHFA Libr.

Discusses the changes in the population distribution in the Philadelphia area, due first to a country-to-city stream, followed by a city-to-fringe stream, with the latter gradually overwhelming the former.

559. BOGUE, D. J., ed. Needed urban and metropolitan research. Oxford, Ohio, 1953. 88 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 7) Libr. Cong.

Decentralization and the growth of suburbs, p. 38-50.

560. BRITISH COLUMBIA. LOWER MAINLAND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD. Urban sprawl. Urban Land 15(7):3-6. July/Aug. 1956. 98.59 Url

Urban sprawl is defined as unregulated growth, usually characterized by ribbon development along highways, premature subdivisions, and indiscriminate mixture of dwellings on small lots in rural areas. It is "the most senseless mode of development from the point of view of food production," p. 4. The authors offer eight suggestions for controlling urban sprawl.

561. BURTON, H., ed. The city fights back; a nationwide survey of what cities are doing to keep pace with traffic, zoning, shifting population, smoke, smog, and other problems. New York, Citadel Press, 1954. 318 p. Libr. Cong.

A review of what Pittsburgh and other cities have accomplished in meeting the problems of increasing growth and decentralization.

562. CARROLL, J. D. Relation of homes to work places and the spatial pattern of cities. Social Forces 30(3):271-282. Mar. 1952. 280.8 J823

Contends that workers prefer to live near the place of work, but live in the suburbs because there is no room in the central city. Cites the fact that in decentralized industrial plants, workers live as close to the factory as possible. The author believes that if residences were built in the central city, or that if business places within the city decentralized, more workers would live closer to their place of work, with a beneficial effect on traffic and other commuting problems.

563. CARUSO, M. L. Burlington, New Jersey - an urban study. Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Theses 23(203):76-77. 1951. 241.8 C54

Urban expansion of Burlington is limited on two sides by undrained swampland. Within the corporate limits is much good agricultural land which will eventually be converted to recreational uses. The city's chief function is residential, housing many commuters to jobs in Philadelphia, Trenton, and Camden.

564. THE CENTRAL city and its suburban area. Amer. Chamber Com. Exec. J. 4(2), 27 p. Apr. 1955. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: The problems of our metropolitan areas, by W. H. Blucher, p. 5-9; The challenge of urban growth, by J. C. Bollens, p. 11-17; The Dayton,Ohio, Chamber helps sell annexation, by H. R. Hall, p. 19.

565. CHAVRID, V. D. Employment and residence in major metropolitan areas. Mon. Labor Rev. 80(8):932-937. Aug. 1957. 158.6 B87M

While the great bulk of the job opportunities are in the central city, the workers reside throughout the metropolitan area. In New York, 76% of white-collar employment was in Manhattan, while only 23% of white-collar workers lived there. In Chicago, 66% of trade and finance employment was in the Loop, yet only 2% of the employees lived there.

566. CHICAGO'S growing problems. Engin. News-Rec. 156(18):29. May 3, 1956. 290.8 En34

The metropolitan area of Chicago with its five surrounding counties is growing according to a patchwork of unrelated local plans. The result is inadequate transportation, poor sanitation, new blighted areas, and the engulfment of suburbs in waves of new growth.

567. CITIES decentralizing? Maybe not. Engin. News-Rec. 152(7):181, 184, 187. Feb. 18, 1954. 290.8 En34

Suburban residence apparently is selected primarily by two major types of family group. One is the young family moving from the central city; the other is the group moving in from the rural hinterland. These are largely responsible for most of recent population shifts. Both are attracted to the city by its concentrated employment opportunities, but neither is willing to live in the city itself. Even though the suburbs undeniably are growing, most of the large cities, it was found, also are growing larger.

568. CLARK, C. Transport - maker and breaker of cities. Town Planning Rev. 28(4):237-250. Jan. 1958. HHFA Libr.

A historical view of what different means of travel have done for and to cities. The automobile in modern times is destroying the city, as more and more people move farther and farther into the country. The result, for England, may be "an ugly and planless dispersal of population spreading uniformly from Liverpool to Dover," p. 250.

569. COLE, W. E., ed. Dynamic urban sociology. Harrisburg, Pa., Stackpole, 1954. 336 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on various aspects of urban development, including the historical perspective, the growth of urban centers and metropolitan areas, urban rural relationships, government and other systems, economics, housing problems, and planning.

570. COLE, W. E. Urban society. Cambridge, Mass., Riverside Press, 1958. 591 p. Libr. Cong.

A textbook in urban sociology with emphasis on the rural-urban approach, and such new or changing processes and trends as metropolitan development, suburbanization, and fringe growth.

571. COLEAN, M. L. Renewing our cities. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1953. 181 p. Libr. Cong.

A look at the problems encountered by cities in maintaining their vitality in the face of increases in population, and continuing decentralization, and the efforts made to cope with these problems.

572. CONNERY, R. H., and LEACH, R. H. U. S. needs a program: rapid urbanization demands that Federal Government clarify its role in coping with metropolitan areas. Natl. Munic. Rev. 46(8): 394-400. Sept. 1957. 280.8 N21

In the Chicago Metropolitan area alone the Federal Government has its finger in many pies: Airports, highways, housing, water supply, agriculture, welfare, etc. The Atomic Energy Commission alone has taken over vast tracts of land in the metropolitan area. In view of these activities, it is believed that the Federal Government should help to solve the problems of urban expansion.

573. COTTRELL, E. A., and CROUCH, W. W., eds. Metropolitan Los Angeles: a study in integration. Los Angeles, Haynes Found., 1952-1955. 16 v. Libr. Cong.

Governmental and other problems created by the decentralization of the Los Angeles Metropolitan area.

574. CUZZORT, R. P. Suburbanization of service industries within Standard Metropolitan Areas. Oxford, Ohio, 1955. 71 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 10) Libr. Cong.

It was found that variation among SMA's in the percentage of total service establishments in the fringe was associated with the percentage of total population in the rural part of the fringe, and the median family income for the whole metropolitan area.

575. DAHIR, J. What is the best size for a city? Amer. City 64(8):104-105. Aug. 1951. 98.58 Am31

Seeks to discover if, based on existing conditions, a certain city-size can be named as best. Concluded, "not yet," but indications were that the city of 50,000 seemed to come closest to the ideal. Need empirical information beyond the usual statistics for further analysis.

576. DEFLEUR, M. L., and CROSBY, J. Analyzing metropolitan dominance. Social Forces 35(1):68-75. Oct. 1956. 280.8 J823

A study to determine the gradient of metropolitan influence as one progresses outward through the urban fringe into the rural hinterland. The locale is Seattle.

577. DEMING, G. H. The metropolitan problem - its challenge to local and State officials. Ohio Cities & Villages 5(11):325-326, 337-338. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The "metropolitan problem" refers to the problem of the central city, urban blight, and "suburban fallout."

578. DICKINSON, W. B. This is greater Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Philadelphia Evening & Sun. Bulletin, 1954. 46 p. HHFA Libr.

Includes the suburbs and discusses the problems of sudden suburban expansion.

579. DUNHAM, H. W., ed. The city in midcentury: prospects for human relations in the urban environment. Detroit, Wayne State U. Press, 1957. 198 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of lectures on some of the problems of the contemporary American city: design, transition, the atom and automation, urban redevelopment and equilibrium, and control.

580. EXPLODING cities. Economist 186:35-36. Jan. 4, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

The rapid and haphazard urbanization of the United States is threatening two cherished American institutions: the small town and the wide open spaces. The prodigal using up of land as the vertical city topples into the horizontal suburbs is robbing Americans of the reassuring certainty that they can always make a fresh start in the wide open spaces when things go wrong. Not only is there a threat to the land, but with over a million acres a year going out of agricultural production, there is a growing fear of a food shortage.

581. EXPLODING Los Angeles. Economist 189:234, 237. Oct. 18, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

The shift to the suburbs attracted retail shops, service industries, and manufacturing away from the city, with the result that while the population of the residential areas within the city dropped only 10%, that of the business district dropped 35% in 15 years. The rate of growth for the Los Angeles suburbs has been higher than that for any other American city. In the future, it is expected that Los Angeles will be the metropolitan center for the West coast, composed of a large

number of independent communities linked to the central city by a central government and numerous freeways.

582. EXPLODING Philadelphia. Economist 188:457-458. Aug. 9, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

The Philadelphia Metropolitan area spreads over 11 counties in 3 States. Planning for the area is difficult because of the resentment by the suburbanites at any attempt at city control.

583. EXPLODING St. Louis. Economist 188:845-846. Sept. 13, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

Decay in St. Louis follows the familiar pattern of mass migration of the higher-income population to the suburbs, and the mass migration of lower-income people into the city. The St. Louis County suburbs are outgrowing the city itself, but its growth is unplanned. The County has a professional planning staff, but it cannot operate in any of the 97 incorporated communities within its boundaries.

584. EXPLODING Washington. Economist 188:37-38. July 7, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

Over 400,000 workers in the District of Columbia commute daily to suburban homes in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Land that before World War II sold for farms at $87 per acre, now sells for homesites at $8,700 per lot. Already land for new building is becoming scarce, and yet it is estimated that by 1980 about 160 acres per 1,000 people will be required in the area for new roads alone.

585. FEISS, C. Space for our congested cities. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1955:157-162. 280.9 Am322

If we would apply to our central cities the concepts now employed in designing garden cities and "greenbelt" towns in the suburbs of cities, the central city would soon be repopulated, and the flight to the suburbs stop.

586. FELLMANN, J. D. Urban intent and urban expansion. Land Econ. 31(3):280-282. Aug. 1955. 282.8 J82

Urban intent embraces the distributional aspects of land preparation and acceptance, such as initial subdivision and the sale of lots to individuals. Only through investigation of these factors in relation to terrain, transportation, and historical conditions in the area can a complete understanding be gained of the problems of rapidly expanding subdivision activity and of physical urban growth patterns.

587. FERGUSON, C. E. A statistical study of urbanization. Social Forces 37(1):19-26. Oct. 1958. 280.8 J823

A formulation of a theory which purports to explain the causal relationship among the variables under consideration: the Standard Metropolitan Area (SMA) growth rate, manufacturing-agricultural wage differential, distance to nearest SMA, and so on.

588. FISHER, R. M., ed. The metropolis in modern life. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1955. 401 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the developmental role of the city, the adaptation of political, economic and legal institutions to metropolitan life, the effect of science and technology on the metropolis, and the influence of metropolitan conditions on professional interests and ideas.

589. FLORIDA UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH. Economic survey of the community of Gainesville, Florida. Gainesville, 1950. 56 p. (Community Economic Surveys 1) Libr. Cong.

A study of the factors affecting production, employment, income, and the distribution of population in the city and its suburbs.

590. FORTUNE. The exploding metropolis. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1958. 193 p. HHFA Libr.

Reprinted from Fortune 56(3)-57(2). Sept. 1957-Feb. 1958. 110 F772

Contents: Ch. 1, Are cities unAmerican? by W. H. Whyte, Jr.; Ch. 2, The city and the car, by F. Bello; Ch. 3, New strength in city hall, by S. Freedgood; Ch. 4, The enduring slums, by D. Seligman; Ch. 5, Urban sprawl, by W. H. Whyte, Jr.; Ch. 6, Downtown is for people, by J. Jacobs.

591. FRIEDMANN, J. R. P. Locational aspects of economic development. Land Econ. 32(3):211-227. Aug. 1956. 282.8 J82

Theorizes that there is a significant interaction between the spatial structure of an economy and its economic development. In the early stages of an economy as in the southern United States and some areas of Asia, the structure of the economy is characterized by isolated and functionally undifferentiated cities. As the economy advances, conurbations take the place of cities, and merge large areas into one vast metropolitan area such as is found now on the east coast between Boston and Washington, and on the coast of California.

592. GELMAN, N. I. Metropolitan areas and the Federal Government. Editorial Res. Rpts. 1(3):41-58. Jan. 21, 1959. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Rural to urban and urban to suburban shifts, p. 41-43; Prospects of multi-State regional metropolises, p. 43-44; Problem of government in metropolitan areas, p. 44-46; Metropolitan areas and Federal aid, p. 46-54; New approaches to area problems, p. 54-58.

593. GILMORE, H. W. Transportation and the growth of cities. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1953. 170 p. Libr. Cong.

A historical review of the relationship between transportation and the economic system, and its influence on the functions of cities and other communities.

594. GIST, N. P. Developing patterns of urban decentralization. Social Forces 30(3):257-267. Mar. 1952. 280.8 J823

The trek to the suburbs has been proceeding since the last century, but it is only recently that city workers have begun to move in large numbers to the open country beyond the fringe. Good roads, automobiles, and rural electrification are among the contributing causes of this trend. But so also is the desire of city workers, especially of those who originally came from farms, to indulge in part-time farming. The flight to the suburbs and beyond creates many problems for the central-city government.

595. GIST, N. P., and HALBERT, L. A. Urban society. Ed. 4. New York, Crowell, 1956. 513 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers the origin and growth of cities, urban ecology as expressed in the rural-urban fringe and the metropolitan area, the influence of urban patterns of behavior on rural as well as urban culture, and problems of planning and housing.

596. GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS FOUNDATION. Metropolitan surveys: a digest. Chicago, Pub. Admin. Serv., 1958. 272 p. Libr. Cong.

A listing and evaluation of 156 major metropolitan surveys in the United States and Canada: Their purpose, authorization, organization, financing, recommendations formulated, actions taken, and the sources of information utilized.

597. GRAHAM, P. L. How the future of the Capital City looks to Philip Graham of The Post. Wash. Bldg. Cong. B. 21(2):15-17; (3):9-10. Nov.-Dec. 1957. HHFA Libr.

"The future growth of the Washington area can produce an ugly, unhealthy, unpleasant, unplanned, sprawling mess, or it can be guided into a decent, healthful, attractive grouping of communities," p. 15. Outlines four steps for achieving the latter goal.

598. GRANT, D. R. Urban and suburban Nashville: a case study in metropolitanism. J. Polit. 17(1):82-99. Feb. 1955. 280.8 J827

Between 1940 and 1950, the population of Nashville increased 4% while that of its surrounding area increased 64%. Factors contributing to this shift in population were Nashville's winter smoke, lack of room in the city, the desire to "keep up with the Joneses," the wish to avoid city taxes, and the establishment of retail stores and shopping centers in the suburbs.

599. GREEN, H. L. Hinterland boundaries of New York City and Boston in southern New England. Econ. Geog. 31(4):283-300. Oct. 1955. 278.8 Ec7

Applies data on newspaper circulation and other criteria in delineating a median boundary between the hinterlands of the two cities.

600. THE GROWTH of metropolitan areas in the Tenth District. Fed. Reserve Bank Kans. City. Mon. Rev. 36(9):1-6. Sept. 30, 1951. 284.8 F31K

Industrial growth has formed the chief basis for the expansion of metropolitan centers in Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas. While total population in these States increased at less than half the rate for the country as a whole, the rate of growth of urban population was approximately the same.

601. GRUEN, V. The emerging urban pattern. Prog. Architect. 40(7):115-162. July 1959. 296.8 P37

The past, present, and future of cities, concluding with a modern case pattern in the frame of Fresno, Calif.

602. HALLENBECK, W. C. American urban communities. New York, Harper, 1951. 617 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes chapters on suburbanization and decentralization, metropolitan communities, and city planning.

603. HARTMAN, G. W. The central business district - a study in urban geography. Econ. Geog. 26(4):237-244. Oct. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

Associates resemblances in the central business districts of selected cities with their commercial roles in relation to the external as well as internal segments of the cities, and attributes variations in the shapes of the individual districts to differences in local conditions.

604. HATT, P. K., and REISS, A. J., JR. Cities and society; the revised reader in urban sociology. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1957. 852 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers urbanization and population redistribution, history of urban settlement, spatial and temporal patterns, urban institutions and organization, the urban dweller, urban problems, and urban planning.

605. HAWLEY, A. H. The changing shape of metropolitan America: deconcentration since 1920. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1956. 177 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the influence of distances between central cities, geographic location, and other variables on the redistribution of population in Standard Metropolitan Areas.

606. HILLMAN, A., and CASEY, R. J. Tomorrow's Chicago. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1953. 182 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers Chicago's growth, future planning needs, and physical layout.

607. HOCHWALD, W. Metropolis in transition. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis. Mon. Rev. 40(3):31-37. Mar. 1958. 284.8 F31Sa

Suburbanization is a better term for recent developments than urbanization, as the area of fastest growth in the typical metropolis is found in a ring surrounding the core city, a ring whose size has tended to increase with improved modes of transportation. Preference for ground-level construction by family residents and industry has contributed to the rapid outward spread of the new American metropolis.

608. HOLLY, J. F. The economy of Greeneville, Tennessee; a study of the information and data related to the Greeneville, Tenn. community. Knoxville, Tenn. U. Col. Business Admin. Bur. Res., 1950. 63 p. (Business Administration Bureau Research Study 21) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the people and their incomes, and of the transportation, utilities, agriculture, manufacturing, trade, educational facilities, and government of the community.

609. HOSELITZ, B. F. Generative and parasitic cities. Econ. Devlpmt. & Cult. Change 3(3):278-294. Apr. 1955. 280.8 Ec7226

"Generative" cities are those which exert a favorable impact on economic growth, while "parasitic" cities are those which exert a retarding influence. Heterogenetic cities like Rome of the decline and Constantinople of the later Middle Ages are cited as being parasitic. Generative cities are those that have exerted political, social, and cultural dominance over their surrounding rural and urban environs.

610. HOYT, H. Changing patterns of urban growth, 1959-1975. Urban Land 18(4):1, 3-6. Apr. 1959. 98.59 Ur1

The city of the future is seen as consisting of self-sufficient residential communities separated from each other and from the city by open greenbelts, but connected by rapid expressways to industries and shopping centers.

611. HUNT, K. W. Community natural areas. Yale Conserv. Studies 6:7-14. 1957. 279.8 Y1

When our country's first growth had been cleared and the plains plowed, spaces between populated centers remained as farms, rangelands, forests, and woodlands. But now in regions of urban expansion, the suburb of one urban center comes up against that of the next and even the "tamed" countryside is disappearing. The author urges the creation of new natural areas in modern watershed management.

612. HURLEY, M. E. Economic development and regionalism: a case study of Oswego County, New York. Syracuse, N. Y., 1956. 473 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Syracuse University, 1956.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(10):1814-1815. Oct. 1956. 241.8 M58

The aspects of emphasis include the fact that regionalism is a meaningful concept in terms of allocation of resources, labor supply, capital movements, and satellite-central-city relations, as exemplified by the city of Syracuse and its surrounding fringe.

613. JONES, V. Metropolitan and urbanized areas. Munic. Ybk. 1953:26-32. 252 M92

The urbanized area represents the "nearby and closely settled" urban fringe of all cities of 50,000 or more population. Between 1940 and 1950 these fringe areas in the United States increased in population by 35.6%, while the central cities increased by only 13.9%.

614. KIEHL, E. R. Teaming up town and country; a study in rural-urban relations. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 608, 27 p. Oct. 1953. 100 M693

A discussion of efforts made and steps taken by civic leaders of St. Louis to understand the problems of its trade area, and efforts to help solve economic and social adjustments.

615. KLOVE, R. C. The definition of Standard Metropolitan Areas. Econ. Geog. 28(2):95-103. Apr. 1952. 278.8 Ec7

Explains the criteria applied in the delineation of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas in the United States in connection with the 1950 Census. Includes illustrations of the application of the various criteria in adding or eliminating counties adjoining those containing a center of population with the specified 50,000 or more inhabitants.

616. KOHN, C. F. Differential population growth of incorporated municipalities in the Chicago suburban region. Ill. State Acad. Sci. Trans. 49:85-91. 1956. 500 IL6

Like most metropolitan centers in the United States, Chicago is being surpassed both numerically and percentagewise by its suburban region in population increase. Between 1950 and 1955, the population of central Chicago increased at a rate of 5.5%, while that of its suburbs increased at a rate of 28.3%.

617. LAMPARD, E. E. The history of cities in the economically advanced areas. Econ. Dvlpmt. & Cult. Change 3(2):81-146. Jan. 1955. 280.8 Ec7226

Comment, by W. Stolper, p. 137-146.

The increase in "white-collar" employment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries led to extensive developments in the suburbs of cities for the housing of middle-income groups; and the movement for garden cities gathered momentum. Thus, the spread of cities added the new problem of area to the older problems of power and finance.

618. LANGDON, G. Delimiting the Main Line district of Philadelphia. Econ. Geog. 28(2):57-65. Jan. 1952. 278.8 Ec7

Delineates the boundaries of the district by superimposing a series of maps outlining the original Welsh Tract, the areas served by individual public utilities, and as compiled from real estate atlases and from observation and polls of local opinion. Introduces evidences of probable future expansion on certain margins of the area, particularly in the agricultural country to the west and paralleling the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

619. LEE, R. H. The city: urbanism and urbanization in major world regions. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1955. 568 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the economic and cultural factors which promote the growth of cities, and the impact of urbanism on social institutions.

620. MADDEN, C. H. On some indications of stability in the growth of cities in the United States. Econ. Devlpmt, & Cult. Change 4(3):236-252. Apr. 1956. 280.8 Ec7226

"Investigates the growth of population in the United States by analyzing a succession on frequency distributions of the sites of cities representing the peaks of the population density system and the rates of growth of these cities," p. 237.

621. MADDEN, C. H. Some spatial aspects of urban growth in the United States. Econ. Devlpmt. & Cult. Change 4(4):371-387. July 1956. 280.8 Ec7226

Describes some influences of location upon urban growth insofar as they can be measured by classifying cities by geographical location and distance from other cities.

622. MADDEN, C. H. Some temporal aspects of the growth of cities in the United States. Econ. Devlpmt. & Cult. Change 6(2): 143-169. Jan. 1958. 280.8 Ec7226

Emphasis is on the growth pattern of individual cities when followed for periods of longer than 10 years. The study centers on: 1, The average of the decade growth rates of a particular city and the distribution of such averages; and 2, on the pattern in time common to the long-term trends of individual cities.

623. MARTIN, P. Real estate principles and practice. New York, Macmillan, 1959. 434 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the problems of the real estate broker, financier, and builder, the effects of real estate activities on land use and urban expansion and redevelopment, the procedures involved in developing and appraising urban land, and the future needs for housing space and sites for other urban uses.

624. METROPOLITAN growth must not be left to chance. Pop. Govt. 23 (7):3-4. Apr. 1957. Libr. Cong.

The city cannot be the sole unifying agency because it cannot annex and serve the whole urban area. At the same time county powers to deal with urban growth are inadequate. A plan of action to deal with the entire urban area must be found.

625. MEYERSON, M., and TERRETT, B. Metropolis lost, metropolis regained. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:1-9. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

A discussion of the general concern over the apparent decline of cities, with prospects for their ultimate restoration to pinnacles of influence and power over large metropolitan areas of the future.

626. MILLER, H. V. Meeting problems of urban growth. Tenn. Planner 17(2):47-55,64. Oct. 1957. 280.7 T25T

It is estimated that by 1975 the metropolitan areas of the United States will have increased by 60 million people, and will have swallowed up 10,000 square miles of rural land. Such growth will fill in spaces between urban communities, and we will no longer have clusters of cities separated by suburban and rural land. Governments must be prepared to lead and direct this growth, rather than just let things happen that will be impossible to undo.

627. MUMFORD, L. The natural history of urbanization. In International Symposium on Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, p. 382-398. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1956. 278.9 In8

Traces the evolution of cities from the walled villages of prehistory to the great "conurbations" of modern times. "Whereas the area of the biggest cities before the 19th century could be measured in hundreds of acres, the areas of the new conurbations must be measured in thousands of square miles. ... Within a century the economy of the western world has shifted from a rural base to a metropolitan base whose urban spread is fast absorbing the rural hinterland and threatening to wipe out many natural elements favorable to life," p. 395.

628. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METROPOLITAN GROWTH. Metropolitan growth and change. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. 1958. Various paging. HHFA Libr.

Proceedings of the conference held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 24-25, 1958.

629. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. Growth patterns of cities. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Studies Business Econ. 39, 63 p. May 1953. 280.9 N216St

A study of 28 metropolitan areas in the United States shows that suburban populations have grown at a rate faster than the populations of central cities, and in some cases faster than the increase for the whole country.

630. OWEN, W. Cities in the motor age. New York, Viking, 1959. 176 p. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Ch. 1, On being urbanized and motorized; Ch. 2, Planning or pollution; Ch. 5, The moving metropolis; Ch. 6, Roads, rails, and renewal; Ch. 8, A total strategy for urban areas.

631. OWEN, W. Transportation. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:30-38. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

Discusses the manner in which improved means of commuting through improved transportation will affect the city of 1982. Industry will be decentralized, and the large conurbations making up the landscape of the country will be interspersed with farms, woodlands, parks, and recreational areas. There will be new communities within these urban regions, where residents can walk to work, to shop, and to play.

632. PALMER, G. L. Philadelphia workers in a changing economy. Philadelphia, Pa. U. Press, 1956. 189 p. Libr. Cong.

A survey of changes in the labor force of Philadelphia in response to a changing population, the rise and fall of various industries, and shifts in economic functions, mobility, skills, attitudes and adaptabilities, and an outline of the planning needed to prevent industrial decay.

633. PLANKENHORN, W. F. A geographic study of the growth of greater Williamsport. University Park, Pa., 1957. 410 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Pennsylvania State University, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 18(1):191. Jan. 1958. 241.8 M58

Greater Williamsport, Pa., is an urban cluster, composed of the central city and several unorganized satellite communities. It has urban problems, because recent expansion has been beyond its municipal boundaries, and there is no political unity.

634. PURDY, L. Negro migration in the United States. Amer. J. Econ. & Sociol. 13(4):357-362. July 1954. 280.8 Am393

Seeks to answer the question: "What has been the effect of the Negro migration on the States they left and on the States where they now reside?" but does not answer the first part of the question. The effect

on the States where they now reside has not been all good. Overcrowding in the large cities of the North, depreciation of real estate values in areas they invade, and the flight of the native white people out of the city, says the author, "has not been good for anyone," p. 361.

635. QUEEN, S. A. The American city. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1953. 383 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the changes occurring in city life, the growth of the metropolitan community, the increase in urbanism as contrasted with urbanization, and the diversities in social life within and between cities.

636. QUINN, J. A. Urban sociology. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1955. 534 p. Libr. Cong.

An aid to the student, the researcher, the planner, the administrator, and the private citizen, in understanding the importance of cities and urban communities in a modern industrial civilization.

637. RACE against decay. Economist 186:310, 313. Jan. 25, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

An account of the plight of American cities as their more prosperous elements move into the suburbs, depriving the city of revenues with which to meet the growing demand for services as the city fills with low-income families. Slum clearance, luxury apartments, and garden cities within the city are expected to lure some of the exiles back into the city.

638. REED, D. D., and REED, T. H. The Cincinnati area must solve its metropolitan problems. Cincinnati, Stephen H. Wilder Found. Pub. Aff. Div., 1953. 44 p. Libr. Cong.

An exploratory report on the nature of the problems and of the measures applied or that could be adopted to cope with the rush of population and industry to the suburbs.

639. RICE, S. A. Problems in the statistics of urban agglomeration. Science 128 (3332):1111-1114. Nov. 7, 1958. 470 Sci2

The growth of urban areas has made necessary new concepts and reformulations in social statistics. Population mobility at different times of day or seasonally, the attitudes and plans of the people, and other social forces must be considered in statistical studies of environs as well as of urban areas.

640. ROBSON, W. A., ed. Great cities of the world; their government, politics, and planning. New York, Macmillan, 1955. 814 p. HHFA Libr.

The operations, administration, and planning of 20 great metropolises of the world, from Amsterdam to Zurich.

641. ROSEN, E. A. The growth of the American city, 1830-1860: economic foundations of urban growth in the pre-Civil War period. Albany, N. Y., 1954. 115 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - New York University, 1954.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(9):1602. Sept. 1955. 241.8 M58

Trade and commerce laid the foundations for the large cities on the Atlantic coast, while manufacturing and industry contributed to the growth of the interior cities of the Northeast and North Central States. While in 1830 only slightly over a million Americans lived in towns of 2,500 population or more, by 1860 there were over 6 million city dwellers. The rise and growth of cities in this period was such as to lay the foundations of our present urban civilization.

642. ROUSE, J. W. Our cities are obsolete. Mortgage Banker 18(2):22-25. Nov. 1957. 284.29 M84Mo

People, houses, and industry are revolting against the bigness, the dirt, the formality, and the utter restrictiveness of city living, and are scattering all around the fringes in search of space, air, and ease of living and working.

643. SACRAMENTO (CALIF.) BEE. Sacramento: a crisis of growth. Sacramento, 1956. 46 p. HHFA Libr.

Reprints of news and feature stories concerning fringe-area problems in growing Sacramento.

644. SCHNORE, L. F. Patterns of decentralization: a study of differential growth in the metropolitan areas of the United States, 1900-1950. St. Paul, 1955. 438 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Michigan, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(4):641-642. Apr. 1955. 241.8 M58

In a study of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas back to 1900, it was found that the greatest shifts were from the central city to the ring, from the urban ring to the rural ring, and from incorporated to unincorporated areas. Timing and extent of decentralization were found to be related to size of population, density of population, geographical features, and the income of the population.

645. SCHNORE, L. F., and PETERSEN, G. B. Urban and metropolitan development in the United States and Canada. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 316:60-68. Mar. 1958. 280.9 Am34

Population distributions of the United States and Canada are highly similar. Both have had "urban" majorities since at least World War I. Canadian urbanization and metropolitan development lagged behind the United States. Both nations appear to have passed through the most rapid period of urbanization and are now merely solidifying their positions as highly urbanized societies.

646. SCOTT, P. Some functional aspects of Cape Town. Econ. Geog. 30(4):347-363. Oct. 1954. 278.8 Ec7

Reviews the topographic setting and the historical growth of the city, outlines the chief characteristics of various industrial, residential, and other functional zones, and analyzes changes underway as a result of rapid industrial expansion since World War II.

647. SELF, P. Cities in flood: the problems of urban growth. London, Faber & Faber, 1957. 189 p. Libr. Cong.

An exposition of the problems and difficulties associated with the rapid growth of cities and the increasing concentration of population, and of the advantages and disadvantages to the city of the diffusion to the fringes.

648. SMAILES, A. E. The geography of towns. London, Longmans, Green, 1953. 166 p. Libr. Cong.

Reviews the history of urban development in ancient and modern times, outlines the roles of location, site, situation, and transportation on internal growth and relationships with the hinterland or trade area, and describes the evolution of urban land-use patterns in St. Albans, England.

649. SMITH, G. Buffalo - city of trees. Amer. Forests 64(1):34-35, 65-66. Jan. 1958. 99.8 F762

A review of the progress of the people of Buffalo to preserve its forest setting, line its streets and avenues with trees, and maintain its parks for recreation purposes and breathing space.

650. SMITH, T. L., and MCMAHAN, C. A., eds. The sociology of urban life. New York, Dryden, 1951. 831 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the nature of the city, including the contrasts and interrelationships with the country and rural life.

651. SORENSEN, C. W. The internal structure of the Springfield, Illinois, urbanized area. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1951. 190 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography, Research Paper 20) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the local and regional setting, land uses, governmental organization, and community patterns of Springfield, part of Leland Grove, the village of Grandview, and various unincorporated tracts in the urbanized area.

652. SPELT, J. The urban development in south-central Ontario. New York, Pitman, 1955. 307 p. Libr. Cong.

A historical analysis of the influence of the expansion of the metropolis of Toronto on the growth and functional characteristics of the other cities and towns of this section of the Province.

653. *STANBERY, H. van B. Projected growth of the Bay Area, 1950 to 1970. San Francisco, Bay Area Council, 1957. 41 p. Calif. U. Libr.

A statistical summary of an economic study of the Bay Area made for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Commission.

654. STEINER, R. L. Urban and inter-urban economic equilibrium. Land Econ. 32(2):167-174. May 1956. 282.8 J82

A theoretical discussion of some of the implications on urban growth.

655. SULLENGER, T. E. The sociology of urbanization: a study in urban society. Ann Arbor, Mich., Braun-Brumfield, 1956. 269 p. Libr. Cong.

An examination and evaluation of the forces - physical, biological, economic, and social - affecting the development of cities and the rise of urbanized areas, and the accompanying requirements for meeting the economic, social, recreational, spiritual, and other new or special needs of urban people.

656. SWEENEY, S. B., and BLAIR, G. S. Metropolitan analysis; important elements of study and action. Philadelphia, Pa. U. Press, 1958. 189 p. HHFA Libr.

Methods of studying metropolitan areas and their problems, and the responsibilities of State and local governments in initiating action.

657. TALBERT, R. H. Cowtown metropolis: case study of a city's growth and structure. Fort Worth, Leo Potishman Found., 1956. 274 p. Libr. Cong.

A compendium on Fort Worth, Tex., its historical development, population trends, ecological patterns, economy, housing, health and welfare activities, government, and education.

658. TENNESSEE. COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMISSION FOR DAVIDSON COUNTY AND THE CITY OF NASHVILLE. A future for Nashville. Nashville, 1952. 201 p. Libr. Cong.

A report of the commission's findings and recommendations, with respect to: 1, Annexation of suburban Davidson County; 2, county responsibility for countywide functions; 3, city and county home rule; 4, public services and facilities; and 5, urban planning and zoning.

*Not examined.

659. THOMAN, R. S. Portland, Maine: an economic-urban appraisal. Econ. Geog. 27(4):348-367. Oct. 1951. 278.8 Ec7

Evaluates the importance of retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing, transportation, and the fishing industry in the economy. Distinguishes commercial, industrial, and residential from the predominantly rural districts in Portland proper and the peripheral municipalities. Delineates various regions and zones of influence in the trading area and discusses the land uses and basic occupations of each region and zone.

660. THOMPSON, (J. WALTER) CO. Interurbia; the changing face of America. n.p., 1957. 33 p. HHFA Libr.

Yale University School of Architecture and Design, cooperating.

"Interurbia" is defined as containing two or more adjacent metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more population each. It is fast replacing Suburbia in the United States, and will have a lasting effect on the profile of America.

661. TOUGH, R., and MACDONALD, G. D. Manhattan's real property values and the migrant Puerto Ricans. Land Econ. 34(1): 1-18. Feb. 1958. 282.8 J82

Manhattan's middle- and upper-income groups are once again being pushed out of the city by a wave of new migrants of low socio-economic status - this time the Puerto Ricans. This paper investigates the actual effect on real estate of the invasion of an average of 40,000 islanders per year since 1950.

662. TUNNARD, C., and REED, H. H. American skyline: the growth and form of our cities and towns. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1955. 302 p. Libr. Cong.

A searching look at how the American townshape of man-made industries, skyscrapers, hotels, highways, and parking lots was shaped, its place in the American heritage and peoples daily lives, and how it can be reshaped for the future.

663. TUNNARD, C. America's super-cities. Harper's Mag. 217(1299):59-65. Aug. 1958. 110 H23

A description of the 15 urban regions of the United States, with a prophecy about the supercities of the future. The present 15 urban regions include the Atlantic coast area from Maine to Virginia, the Pittsburgh-Cleveland area, Detroit, the Chicago-Milwaukee area, the Los Angeles-San Diego area, Seattle-Takoma, Palm Beach-Miami, and the Mobile-New Orleans-Galveston area.

664. U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. JOINT COMMITTEE ON WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS. Growth and expansion of the District of Columbia and its metropolitan area. Progress report. 85th Cong., 2d sess., S. Rpt. 1230, 56 p. 1958. HHFA Libr.

A report of the findings of the Joint Committee with reference to the mass transportation, suburban, and other problems requiring attention and further study.

665. VERNON, R. The changing economic function of the central city. New York, Comt. Econ. Devlpmt., 1959. 92 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the shifts in population in thirteen industrial centers over the preceding fifty years, the consequences in outdated buildings, slums, and an increasing tax burden on the remaining population, and the possible effects of automation and industrial dispersal on further obsolescence in these and other cities.

666. VIGMAN, F. K. Crisis of the cities. Washington, D. C., Pub. Aff. Press, 1955. 155 p. HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Ch. 4, Urban deterioration and exodus; Ch. 5, City planning - urban renewal or dead end? Ch. 21, The future of the American city.

667. WHAT OF the exploding metropolis? J. Pub. Health 49(6): 804-806. June 1959. 449.9 Am3J

In the modern metropolitan area the concepts of city, suburbs, and countryside have lost their earlier meaning. The area has to be conceived as a unit, and this has a definite bearing on public health organization and practice.

668. WOODBURY, C. Economic implications of urban growth. Science 129(3363):1585-1590. June 12, 1959. 470 Sci2

The rate of population increase from 1950 to 1956 broke down to 4.7% for central cities, 17% for the suburbs (or urban fringes), and 55.8% for the rural fringe. These figures indicate the early stage of a new pattern of settlement in the United States. The outlook is grave, not because its problems are insoluble, but because we are not preparing ourselves to deal with them, and the public is not aware of the scale and seriousness of the issues. In the lifetimes of most of us, the face of America is going to be radically changed, and we must not sit by and let it happen without planning and direction.

669. WOODBURY, C., ed. The future of cities and urban redevelopment. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1953. 2 v. Libr. Cong.

Vol. 1 supplies data on the composition and characteristics of the cities and towns of the United States and on changes giving rise to the need for redevelopment and renewal. Vol. 2 contains data and information on urban blight, the economics of population densities and urban inefficiencies, the rehabilitation and relocation of families, and the exercise of eminent domain.

670. YLVISAKER, P. N. Innovation and evolution: bridge to the future metropolis. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. 314:156-164. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

The metropolis of 1980 is being made today, and Americans must realize that they have already become a nation of urbanites. Farmland has become exurbia, exurbia has become suburbia, and suburbia has become part of the metropolitan core.

671. ZECKENDORF, W. Fluid suburbia. Yale Rev. 48(1):27-40. Autumn 1958. 110 Y1

A discussion of the "megalopolis, the supercity, sometimes known as the linear city, or interurbia," typified by the stretch of cities and their adjoining suburbs from Maine to Virginia on the east coast, and from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara on the west.

672. ZEIDLER, F. P. Urbanism and government, 1957-1977. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:74-85. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

Rejoinder, by W. S. Sayre, p. 82-85.

The ills of our expanding metropolitan areas are expected to increase, and with them will grow the influence of State and Federal authority. The main problems inviting this dominating influence are the conflicts between city and suburb, urban and rural areas, labor and management, the criminal and society, and between races.

673. ADRIAN, C. R. Governing urban America: structure, politics, and administration. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1955. 452 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes government of metropolitan regions and the urban fringe.

674. ANDERSON, W., and WEIDNER, E. W. American city government. Rev. ed. New York, Holt, 1950. 625 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes government in metropolitan or urbanized areas, its authority, power, responsibilities, organization, and services provided.

675. BAKER, B. Urban government. Princeton, N. J., Van Nostrand, 1957. 572 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of municipal political institutions, and the influence of the dispersal of plants and people in shaping the course of city development and administration.

676. BANFIELD, E. C., and GRODZINS, M. Government and housing in metropolitan areas. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1958. 177 p. HHFA Libr.

A discussion of the inability of most metropolitan governments to regulate their own growth, together with suggested remedies such as annexation, State and Federal assistance, and others.

677. BELSER, K. J., and SCHULMAN, S. J. Urbanism and the county. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1957:108-118. 98.59 C76

The rapid urbanization since 1940 of once-agricultural Santa Clara County, Calif., has raised many problems of government and services. A complete reorganization of the government on a metropolitan basis is offered as a solution to these problems.

678. BOLLENS, J. C. Cities and the urban fringe. Pub. Mangt. 36(6):126-129. June 1954. Libr. Cong.

The urban-fringe problem can be solved only through an intergovernmental approach - involving both the city and the county governments.

679. BOLLENS, J. C., and SCOTT, S. Local government in California. Berkeley, Calif. U. Press, 1951. 154 p. Libr. Cong.

An examination of variations in the organizational structure of various units of local government, sources of revenue, the problems of providing services to unincorporated fringe areas, and the coordination of administration in metropolitan areas.

680. BOLLENS, J. C., ed. The State and the metropolitan problem: a report to the Governor's Conference. Chicago, Council State Govts., 1956. 153 p. Libr. Cong.

A report on the problems of government created by the growth of metropolitan regions in the United States, various approaches to resolving them, and recommendations for an appraisal of its local units of government by each State.

681. CALIFORNIA. LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY. INTERIM COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Final report covering fringe area problems in the State of California. Sacramento. 1953. 15 p. Libr. Cong.

Municipal-county relations in California, with the findings of the committee for resolving differences in government, taxation, and other problems in county areas adjacent to cities.

682. CAMPBELL, O. W. Metropolitan Dade County, Florida. Miami, Dade County Bd. County Comn., Sept. 1958. 48 p. HHFA Libr.

A report on the first year's progress of the "first example of local government designed especially for a metropolitan community attempted in the United States," p. 1.

683. CARPENTER, R. Is Dade County plan applicable to the California experience? West. City 34(11):26-28. Nov. 1958. Libr. Cong.

The Dade County, Fla., Metropolitan-area government is studied in its applicability to the expanding metropolitan areas of California.

684. CASSELLA, W. N., JR. County government in transition. Pub. Admin. Rev. 16(3):224-237. Summer 1956. 280.8 P964

An examination and evaluation of current studies of local government in various metropolitan, urban, and suburban communities.

685. CHUTE, C. F. Today's urban regions. 1-2. Natl. Munic. Rev. 45(6):274-280; (7):334-339. June-July 1956. 280.8 N21

An urban region is defined as an area in which two or more Standard Metropolitan Areas adjoin each other. The question of government for such urban regions is discussed.

686. CITY-SUBURB federation: How good an answer is it? Business Wk. 1325:64-66, 68. Jan. 22, 1955. 280.8 Sy8

A description of Toronto's solution to problems arising from swift suburban expansion.

687. CLEVELAND, OHIO, METROPOLITAN SERVICES COMMISSION. Government costs: questions for community decision. Cleveland, Arcade, 1959. 51 p. Cleveland Pub. Libr.

With 105 governmental units in the Cleveland Metropolitan area, costs of government services, particularly to the suburbs, are high. This study recommends that certain public services be provided on a metropolitan basis, with only a few others, such as schools, left to local control.

688. CORCORAN, J. D. Seeking better government for metropolitan areas. Pub. Mangt. 40(4):82-85. Apr. 1958. Libr. Cong.

Experiences of several urban centers in producing new local government arrangements in the face of the changing character of the metropolis. Examples from Miami-Dade County, Fla., Fairfax County, Va., Nashville, Tenn., and others.

689. CROUCH, W. W. Metropolitan government in Toronto. Pub. Admin. Rev. 14(2):85-95. Spring 1954. 280.8 P964

The growth of the suburbs and the decline of the central city have presented problems of local government in almost all cities. Toronto solved the problem by establishing a Municipal Council with jurisdiction over the entire metropolitan area.

690. CROWLEY, J. C. Organizing the government of a metropolitan area. West. City 34(11):28-29. Nov. 1958. Libr. Cong.

A new central government should have power to extend the metropolitan boundaries as far as politically practical, in order to forestall a new fringe of independent cities.

691. CROWLEY, J. H. Home rule for the "whole city." Natl. Munic. Rev. 39(4):178-181. Apr. 1950. 280.8 N21

An argument for metropolitan government, coordinating services for the municipal central city with those for the suburbs and fringes of the city.

692. DALAND, R. T. Political science and the study of urbanism. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 51(2):491-509. July 1957. 280.8 Am33

A bibliographical study of urbanism in the United States, with particular emphasis on governmental and political aspects. The literature on the subject since Lord Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is reviewed and evaluated.

693. DOVELL, J. E. Florida's county government. Gainesville, Fla. U. Pub. Admin. Clearing Serv., 1952. 16 p. (Florida University. Public Administration Clearing Service. Civic Information Series 13) Libr. Cong.

An examination of the structure of county government in Florida, and of the changes or reorganization needed to meet the problems created by increasing urbanization, expansion of population, and accelerated economic development.

694. FOLEY, D. L. The suburbanization of administrative offices in the San Francisco Bay area. Berkeley, Calif. U. Bur. Business & Econ. Res., 1957. 48 p. (California University Business and Economic Research Report 10) Libr. Cong.

695. FRIEDRICH, C. J. Creative methods in urban political change. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:86-93. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

New York as an example of the complications of government in a large metropolitan area.

696. GARDINER, F. G. Metropolitan Toronto. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1954:171-181. 280.9 Am322

The wartime influx of people into Toronto did not reverse itself as expected after the war, but continued to increase, finally spilling over into the surrounding countryside. The new suburbs created new problems of government and services, which were finally tackled by the formation of the Toronto Metropolitan Corporation. Under this system, local autonomy is preserved in local matters, and problems of a metropolitan nature are handled on a cooperative basis.

697. GOVERNING metropolis. Economist 187:408, 410. May 3, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

With increasing numbers of the people of the United States now living on the fringes of cities, the problem of government has become serious. Most cities have no control over the fringe areas, and county governments have not the means for control. The fear is that the blight that is now plaguing the inner city will eventually spread to the suburbs as a result of years of unplanned growth.

698. GRAVES, R. What is urban should be municipal. Amer. City 67(3):83-84. Mar. 1952. 98.58 Am31

Problems of government in the unincorporated unannexed urban fringe.

699. GULICK, L. Metropolitan organization. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:57-65. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

Suggests four political "inventions" for the government of our new and rapidly growing metropolitan regions: The creation in each State of a new department of local affairs, with a metropolitan desk; the drastic reconstruction of metropolitan counties; the creation of open-ended metropolitan service agencies; and the creation of an entirely new area of regional government - the metropolitan council.

700. HILLENBRAND, B. F. Recent trends in urban counties. Pub. Mangt. 40(4):86-88. Apr. 1958. Libr. Cong.

"The sleepy rural past of county government is gone forever. The tremendous expansion of population away from the core of our cities to the surrounding areas has given rise to a number of complex county problems," p. 88. The trend is toward expanded county functions and activities. In two-thirds of the 174 SMA's, a single county has jurisdiction over the entire area.

701. HILLENBRAND, B. F. Urban counties in 1958. Pub. Mangt. 41(5):106-109. May 1959. Libr. Cong.

Amid the clamor for a solution to the exploding metropolitan problem, counties are meeting the challenge of metropolitan growth through city-county agreements and intergovernmental cooperation.

702. ITTNER, R., and others. Government in the metropolitan Seattle area. Seattle, Wash. U. Bur. Govt. Res. & Serv., Oct. 1956. 148 p. (Washington University. Bureau of Government Research and Service. Report 133) HHFA Libr.

D. H. Webster, E. H. Campbell, W. A. Bishop, and J. H. Vogel, joint authors.

The Seattle Metropolitan area includes King County and 23 towns and cities besides Seattle. There are 189 independent governments in the area. This study recommends a federated metropolitan government to take the place of the 189, on the Miami-Dade County plan.

703. JACKSON, P. B. The problem of government in Leon County. Tallahassee, Fla. State U. Sch. Pub. Admin., 1955. 126 p. Libr. Cong.

An evaluation of various forms of consolidation and cooperation for resolving the problems of supplying services and facilities to the fringe areas of the city of Tallahassee.

704. JANOWITZ, M., WRIGHT, D., and DELANY, W. Public administration and the public - perspectives toward government in a metropolitan community. Ann Arbor, Mich. U. Inst. Pub. Admin., 1958. 140 p. (Michigan Government Series 26) Libr. Cong.

A monograph on individual attitudes toward public authority and administrative processes in the Detroit Metropolitan area.

705. JONES, V. Urban counties - suburban or metropolitan governments? Pub. Mangt. 36(5):98-101. May 1954. Libr. Cong.

The county should be the unit around which to create a metropolitan government, but the county government needs to be better organized than is the case with most such governments at the present time.

706. KERSTETTER, J. R. 1957 legislation affecting cities. Pub. Mangt. 39(10):226-230. Oct. 1957. Libr. Cong.

Discusses legislation affecting greater metropolitan problems, annexation, regional planning, highways, and public-utility relocation.

707. LYON, L. S., ed. Governmental problems in the Chicago Metropolitan area. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1957. 283 p. Libr. Cong.

The first report of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Local Governmental Service Section, including separate monographs on the setting and issues, problems, experiences elsewhere, and major public services.

708. METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS SURVEY. Path of progress for metropolitan St. Louis. University City, Mo., Aug. 1957. 121 p. HHFA Libr.

Results of a study of the governments of the city and county of St. Louis. Recommends a metropolitan government with a legislative authority composed of representatives of both the city and county for improvement of services in the suburbs.

709. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS. General report adopted May 2, 1956. East Lansing, Mich., Aug. 1957. 13 p. HHFA Libr.

Attacks the problem of governing large metropolitan areas consisting of many individual communities, suburbs and rural-fringe areas, and concludes that consolidation of all local governments into one central government is not a desirable solution. Prefers a limited-function metropolitan government with most functions left to existing local units.

710. NELSON, H. J. The Vernon area of California - a study of the political factor in urban geography. Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann. 42(2):177-191. June 1952. 500 As73

A study of the city of Vernon which lies within the metropolitan complex of Los Angeles, two miles south of the Los Angeles Central Business District. The study seeks to answer certain questions concerning the significance of municipal boundaries in land-use and civic-administration policies.

711. PERKINS, C. E. Functional consolidation trend in Los Angeles area government. West. City 34(11):38-40. Nov. 1958. Libr. Cong.

The Los Angeles area has compromised its government problems between a centralized city government and a diverse collection of overlapping local governments. Problems of the entire area are solved cooperatively.

712. *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERV. The government of metropolitan Miami. Chicago, 1954. 194 p. Libr. Cong.

713. *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERV. The government of metropolitan Sacramento. Chicago, 1957. 261 p. Libr. Cong.

714. REED, T. H. Hope for suburbanitis. Natl. Munic. Rev. 39(11):542-553. Dec. 1950. 280.8 N21

"Suburbanitis" has spread the population all over the countryside around cities, with utter disregard of existing political boundaries. In the process the cities have lost revenue, while vast demands have arisen for extension of water, sewers, and other services that the cities have not the means to provide. The lack of planning has compounded the confusion. The author recommends city-county coordination in government as a cure for some of these ills.

715. REID, E. E. Cities use exteraterritorial controls. Ala. Munic. J. 14(4):29-35. Oct. 1956. HHFA Libr.

Alabama has gone farther than any other State in giving its towns and cities authority to regulate and control their fringe areas.

716. ROBSON, W. A. Approaches to metropolitan government. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Planning 1957:93-98. 98.59 C76

An overall central government covering the outlying residential suburbs as well as the city is necessary to encourage a feeling of participation by those who live and work in different sectors of the metropolis.

*Not examined.

717. SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF. PLANNING COMMISSION. Master plan, branch administrative centers. San Diego, 1954. 14 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the need for the plan for establishing branch administrative centers, adopted by the County Planning Commission.

718. SNIDER, C. F. Local government in rural America. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957. 584 p. (Political Science Series) 280.12 Sn32

A textbook on the historical and legal foundations of local government, counties, municipalities, towns, and townships, their relationships with each other and with State and Federal governments, popular control, functions, fiscal policy, administration, and problems of reorganization with reference to land area, internal organization, allocation of functions, State-local relations, and prospects for improvement.

719. SUPER-CITY to beat suburb problems. Engin. News-Rec. 157(18):23. Nov. 1, 1956. 290.8 En34

Because the community has outgrown the city government geographically and the county government cannot meet the needs of an expanding urban community, the governments of Nashville and Davidson County have combined. The aim of the one government setup is to supply urban services to the rapidly expanding suburbs, and general services to those sections of the counties still rural in nature.

720. TABLEMAN, B. Governmental organization in metropolitan areas. Ann Arbor, Mich. U. Inst. Pub. Admin., 1951. 203 p. (Michigan Government Series 21) Libr. Cong.

A study of the problems of government in metropolitan and fringe areas, with special reference to the Detroit Metropolitan area.

721. THARP, C. R. Michigan cities and villages: organization and administration. Mich. U. Inst. Pub. Admin. Pam. 23, 46 p. 1951. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of various forms of municipal government and their adaptability to meet the needs of particular communities.

722. TORONTO. METROPOLITAN TORONTO PLANNING BOARD. Metropolitan Toronto. Toronto, Oct. 1956. 20 p. Phila. City Planning Comn. Libr.

A description of the amalgamation of 13 local municipalities into the first metropolitan corporation in North America.

723. TOULMIN, H. T. First metropolitan government created. Pub. Mangt. 39(7):151-153. July 1957. Libr. Cong.

A discussion of the Dade County, Fla., solution to the problem of the exploding metropolis of Miami.

724. VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF PUBLIC ADMIN. Transition to the county executive form of government in Fairfax County, Virginia: a report prepared for a research project for the study of the county executive form of government in Fairfax County. Charlottesville, 1951. 179 p. Libr. Cong.

An increasingly urban community in the Washington Metropolitan area.

Taxation and Services

725. ANDERSON, R. V. Water and sewer services for new townsites and subdivision. Munic. Util. 93(9):46-50, 62, 64, 66, 68. Oct. 1955. Libr. Cong.

One of the most vital aspects of planning a new suburb or subdivision is the adequacy of the water and sewer systems. Yet planning officials are prone to overlook these necessities, assuming they will appear when the need for them arises.

726. AREHART, J. D., and JOHNSON, B. L. Public facilities and taxes. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):11-16. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

Although the unprecedented population growth is taking place in the rural areas adjacent to cities, the demand for public facilities affects the financial structure of the central city. People want to live in the country but they will not accept country services or country schools. Hence a decentralized urban population often causes a demand for more units of public facilities to provide a given level of public service.

727. BAGBY, S. Urban service district policy aids planned area development. Amer. City 66:86-87. Dec. 1951. 98.58 Am31

Describes the metropolitan development plan established by cooperation of Grand Rapids, East Grand Rapids, Grandville and four surrounding townships for orderly land development and provision of public services.

728. BARNES, R. M., and RAYMOND, G. M. The fiscal approach to land use planning. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 21(2/3):71-75. Spring/Summer 1955. HHFA Libr.

An analysis of current surveys of the relationship between various land-use types and the local tax base.

729. BEHRENS, J. O. Assessment administration. Chicago, Natl. Assoc. Assessing Off., 1959. 282 p. Libr. Cong.

A collection of papers on the assessment of urban and rural lands, application of assessment ratios, valuation and taxation of timberland, the monetary value of business inventories, revaluation projects, and special problems of depreciation.

730. BIENENSTOCK, T. The movement to the suburbs and the school. Albany, New York State Educ. Dept., 1954. 7 p. HHFA Libr.

Discusses the demand for new schools in fringe areas where population is increasing rapidly.

731. BLAKE, N. M. Water for the cities; a history of the urban water supply problem in the United States. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse U. Press, 1956. 341 p. Libr. Cong.

A historical survey with emphasis on the problems encountered in meeting the public-water supply requirements of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore.

732. BOLLENS, J. C. Metropolitan and fringe area developments in 1952. Munic. Ybk. 1953:33-48. 252 M92

The most pressing problem in fringe areas in 1952 was sewage disposal, in last place for adequacy in the suburbs studied. Next worst was drainage. Garbage collection and police protection were in fourth and fifth places. Water supply and streets were in second and third places for sufficiency. In the majority of the cities studied, zoning and planning were found to be the most efficient services rendered in the suburbs.

733. BRITISH COLUMBIA. LOWER MAINLAND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD. Economic aspects of urban sprawl. Westminster, May 1956. 45 p. British Columbia U. Libr.

Sprawl areas are consistent deficit areas, requiring more in the way of services than they provide in revenue. This study makes recommendations for the prevention and cure of low-density urban development in fringe areas.

734. CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF PUBLIC ADMIN. Public services in unincorporated communities. Berkeley, 1953. 28 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the problem created by the growth of unincorporated fringe areas, and of the measures required to meet the resulting demand for more and better public services.

735. CAMPBELL, O. W. A guide for transportation planning. Pub. Mangt. 39(11):250-252. Nov. 1957. Libr. Cong.

Of all the problems created by our expanding cities, the most "groaned about" is that of transportation from the rural place of residence to the city place of employment. Planning on a continuing basis is essential in the solution of this problem.

736. CORTY, F. L. Comparative levels of assessment for farms and rural residences in 15 New York towns, 1954. Cornell U. Col. Agr. A. E. 996, 27 p. July 1955. 281.9 C81

Based on Ph. D Thesis, Evaluation of rural property assessments in 15 New York towns, Cornell University, 1955.

In a study of 15 towns in New York it was found that in each town the level of assessment for farms was higher than that for rural residences. The average assessment was 40% of the owner's evaluation in the case of farms, and only 25% in the case of nonfarm residences. In one town the average farm assessment was 54% compared with only 26% for rural nonfarm properties.

737. COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. The States and the metropolitan problem. Chicago, The council, 1956. 153 p. Libr. Cong.

Recounts experiences with six major devices in attempting to solve the problems of facilities and services in metropolitan areas.

738. DALAND, R. T., SHIRLEY, D. E., and ENGELBERT, E. A. The impact of urban decentralization. West. City 31(8):54-56, 68. Aug. 1955. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the impact on local costs and services, the effect on taxation and revenues, and the political and administrative considerations in urban planning for a decentralized metropolitan area. Examples from California.

739. DALAND, R. T. Municipal fringe area problem in Alabama. Tuscaloosa, Ala. U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1953. 72 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the costs of supplying services and facilities to fringe dwellers employed in the central city and to other fringe dwellers, and of the burden resulting from the necessity for enforcing sanitary, police, subdivision, and other regulations beyond the city limits.

740. DALAND, R. T. Public recreation as a municipal service in Alabama. Montgomery, Ala. League Munic., 1953. 24 p. Libr. Cong.

Alabama University. Bureau of Public Administration, cooperating.

A brief survey of experiences in recent years of the municipalities of the State in meeting increasing needs for recreation, and of the legal aspects, financing, and other requirements of municipal-sponsored recreation programs.

741. DALAND, R. T. Some aspects of municipal utility administration in Alabama. Montgomery, Ala. U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1954. 26 p. Libr. Cong.

Alabama League of Municipalities, cooperating.

A report on the legal basis, organization, and financing of utilities to meet municipal needs for water, gas, electricity, and sewage disposal, and provisions for expanding facilities to meet future needs.

742. DANFORD, H. G. Recreation in the American community. New York, Harper, 1953. 464 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook on organized community recreation: Philosophy; operation, organization and administration of community activities and services; common problems; and future requirements and prospects.

743. DETROIT EDISON CO. AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. Supervisors inter-county committee. Detroit, 1959. 14 p. Libr. Cong.

The story of how public officials in six Michigan counties set up a permanent committee to assist in coordinating action on such mutual problems as their increased need for sports, recreation, roads, sewage disposal, and water facilities.

744. DEUEL, O. P., and SHEPHERD, W. F. Problem of the suburbs. Munic. Util. 93(6):52, 54. July 1955. Libr. Cong.

Municipal water utilities in 34 cities of Wisconsin were surveyed to learn their policy of service to unincorporated fringe areas outside the city limits. In half the cities water rates to the fringes were higher than those to the city dwellers.

745. DICKEY, D. Fringe areas and rural communities: Incorporation, annexation, special districts, or anarchy. Ill. U. Ext. Serv. Local Govt. Notes 38, 8 p. Feb. 3, 1953. HHFA Libr.

Includes a discussion of the problems of servicing fringe areas with sewers, police and fire protection, water supply, drainage, garbage collection, street maintenance, and street lighting.

746. ESSER, G. H., JR. Urban growth and municipal services 1-4. Pop. Govt. 23(1):6-10, 12; (3):5-12; (7):5-14; (9):19-24. Sept., Nov. 1956; Apr., June 1957. Libr. Cong.

Nearly all cities face the fundamental question: Is the city government responsible for sound development in the area beyond its corporate limits? Most cities feel that they are; yet with present tax systems they are unable to provide adequate services. This series discusses methods for solving financial problems of city expansion.

747. FAIR, M. L., and WILLIAMS, E. W., JR. Economics of transportation. New York, Harper, 1950. 757 p. Libr. Cong.

A text on the function of transportation in the economic system, its contribution to the evolution of the economic and social order, demand and supply, the development of transport facilities, services and rate structures in response to economic stimuli and governmental actions, and the coordination and other considerations involved in the integration of services.

748. FITCH, L. C. Metropolitan financial problems. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:66-73. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

In large urban areas comprising many small communities of urban and rural nature, both property and nonproperty taxes should be administered by metropolitan-wide jurisdictions, leaving submetropolitan governments the power to set property tax rates for local needs.

749. FRINGE-area sanitation - a symposium. Sewage & Indus. Wastes 28(4):471-487. Apr. 1956. 293.8 Se8

Contents: National problem, by J. E. Kiker, Jr., p. 471; Fringe-area sanitation in New Jersey, by I. R. Riker, p. 472-473; Sewer districts in suburban development, by M. K. Nelson and D. F. Metzler, p. 474-481; Florida's fringe-area sanitation program, by J. W. Wakefield, p. 482-487.

750. GLAESER, M. G. Public utilities in American capitalism. New York, Macmillan, 1957. 624 p. Libr. Cong.

A reference text on the economic and technological development and control of electricity, gas, communications, and other utilities, the administrative aspects of regulation, and the planning and coordination of public projects for the development of regional resources.

751. GOODWIN, D. C. Fiscal needs and capacity of Connecticut towns. J. Farm Econ. 38(5):1475-1482. Dec. 1956. 280.8 J822

Property tax as a base for fiscal support of local governments is inequitable. Equalization between local units is difficult. Rates change slowly and not in line with needs or with ability to pay. Suggests three types of grant programs to help local governments stabilize their budgets and still meet differential costs caused by growing urbanization.

752. GRANT, D. R. Joint report seeks city-county merger. Natl. Munic. Rev. 45(11):550-552. Dec. 1956. 280.8 N21

Consolidation of Nashville's government with that of rural Davidson County, Tenn., for better service to the suburbanites, and more tax receipts for the city.

753. GRAVES, R. Fringe areas should pay their own way. Pub. Mangt. 34 (2):30-33. Feb. 1952. Libr. Cong.

In many urban counties, city taxpayers pay from 80 to 90 cents of every dollar spent by the county in providing services to unincorporated rural-fringe areas. Legislation proposed in California would require fringe residents to pay for their services unless they are satisfied with services rendered by the county to purely rural areas.

754. HANLEY, R. E. The zoning and assessment of lands for agricultural purposes. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Land & Water Use Cong. Proc. 1(1):43-45. 1958. 56.8 L22

When a farm area becomes "suburbanized" added tax burdens are placed on the remaining farmers for city services that they neither need nor want. Moreover, the tendency is to assess the farmer's property at its potential value as residential property rather than at its present actual value.

755. HILBERT, M. S. Development of sanitary districts for water, sewage, drainage, and refuse control. Amer. J. Pub. Health 44(4):467-472. Apr. 1954. 449.9 Am3J

The chief public health concern in the urban-fringe areas deals with water, and the disposal of sewage and refuse. Proper and adequate planning and zoning on a regional basis, with due respect to these problems, is essential.

756. HOBBS, E. H. Municipal fringe problem in Mississippi. Miss. U. Pub. Admin. Survey 4(3):1-6. Jan. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Problems of taxation, public services, and annexation in fringe areas of small cities in Mississippi.

757. HULSE, F. E., and WALKER, W. P. Property tax problems in rural-urban fringe areas. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Misc. P. 135, 24 p. May 1952. 100 M36M

Assessment concepts break down when applied to rural-urban-fringe areas. Among objectives of this study was to trace the

property-assessment procedures and policies affecting Maryland farmers of Montgomery and Baltimore Counties living in urban-fringe areas of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md.

758. ISARD, W., and COUGHLIN, R. E. Municipal costs and revenues resulting from community growth. 1 - 2. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 22(3):122-141; (4):239-255. Summer-Fall 1956. Libr. Cong.

Pt. 1, Residential communities, presents costs and revenue estimates for hypothetical residential communities which may be expected to develop on the peripheries of cities. In Pt. 2, Industrial-residential communities, the same considerations are applied to suburbs containing both industry and residences.

759. KRUEGER, R. R. The rural-urban fringe taxation problem: a case study of Louth township. Land Econ. 33(3):264-269. Aug. 1957. 282. 8 J82

In this study of a fringe area in Ontario, it was found that while farms received annually an average of $173 in services, they paid an average of $237 in taxes. At the same time, rural nonfarm residences received $167 in services and paid only $85 in taxes. The basic problem is the lack of planning, which has permitted cities to sprawl in a haphazard manner over the surrounding farmland. "We are still using municipal boundaries designed for the horse-and-buggy age," p. 269.

760. LARSEN, C., and ANDREWS, R. D. The government of Greenbelt. College Park, Maryland U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1951. 78 p. Libr. Cong.

An appraisal of the organization and administration of public services as planned for Greenbelt, a created town in the Washington Metropolitan area.

761. LASCELLES, G. A. Urban and fringe area financial and operating problems in large municipalities. Munic. Finance 27(1): 21-26. Aug. 1954. Libr. Cong.

The experience of Toronto in uniting services for its residential and industrial suburbs is described. The unique expansion of the city is discussed.

762. LINT, H. C. Buildings or farms? Soil Conserv. 16(1): 42-43. Sept. 1950. 1.6 So3S

The author suggests that land-capability maps be used in blueprinting urban expansion to prevent the waste of good farmland. He also advocates preferential tax treatment for farms in fringe areas in order that the few remaining "metropolitan farms" may stay in business. Points out that the remaining farms in suburban New York could feed the metropolitan district only two days in an emergency.

763. LOTZ, W. F. Look before you leap to the suburbs. Mangt. Methods 12(1):41-43, 95-97. Apr. 1957. 249.28 M31

The story of a downtown Philadelphia plant which changed its mind about relocating outside the city. A study of the new proposed site showed that police and fire protection were inadequate and water and sewage costs were higher than in the city.

764. MADDOX, R. W. Fringe survey discloses Oregon cities provide facilities and services outside their boundaries; mainly water, fire protection. West. City 31(2):26-27, 55. Feb. 1955. Libr. Cong.

A survey of 116 Oregon cities and towns revealed that all of them supplied some urban services to the rural areas surrounding them -

from water and fire protection to parks, sewer service, and cemeteries. In some cases, no charge was made for these services by the city. In others, various arrangements, which hardly covered the cost, were made between city and fringe.

765. MITCHELL, R. B., and RAPKIN, C. Urban traffic, a function of land use. New York, Columbia U. Inst. Urban Land Use & Housing Studies, 1954. 226 p. Libr. Cong.

An exploratory study of the influence of various land uses on the movement of persons and goods in Philadelphia, and a test of concepts, methods, and techniques for designing traffic systems to serve this and other urban communities.

766. NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN TRANSPORTATION. Better transportation for your city; a guide to the factual development of urban transportation plans. Chicago, Pub. Admin. Serv., 1958. 112 p. Libr. Cong.

A handbook for the carrying out of individual programs for improvements.

767. NEWCOMB, R. Urban areas of the future; their nature and traffic needs. Urban Land 15(10):1, 3-7. Nov. 1956. 98.59 Ur1

The rural nonfarm population is expected to increase by 3 million a year, or 60 million in 20 years. Five hundred square miles of additional land per year will be needed for roads to serve these rural dwellers. It will be necessary to build 25,000 miles of traffic lanes every year to carry the automobiles from the rural fringes to the city.

768. NOBE, K. C. The urbanization of the open country. J. Farm Econ. 40(2):352-360. May 1958. 280.8 J822

The purchase of farms as places of residence by city workers has a definite influence on farmland values and taxes. A tax study of 15 New York townships in 1954 showed that farms are assessed higher than rural residences. Other taxes also are increased for farmers, as the new nonfarming homeowners demand more and better public services than the old residents thought necessary.

769. OWEN, W. The metropolitan transportation problem. Washington, Brookings Inst., 1956. 301 p. HHFA Libr.

The transportation problem of our cities and their rapidly expanding suburbs is the most urgent and neglected problem confronting the country. This study looks at urban mobility as a whole and explores the relations between transport development and urban living.

770. RAPKIN, C. Some effects of economic growth on the character of cities. Amer. Econ. Rev. 46(2):293-304. May 1956. 280.8 Am32

Includes discussion by J. L. Fisher.

Increased per capita income is among the factors changing the faces of our cities - promoting growth on their peripheries, and draining the most productive taxpayers out of the city proper.

771. REED, D. E. The zoning and assessment of lands for agricultural purposes. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Land & Water Use Conf. Proc. 1(1):41-42. 1958. 56.8 L22

One of the causes of increased assessments of farmlands is suburban development, which adds potential value to farmland in areas that become increasingly desirable for subdivision. The resulting taxload becomes too heavy to be carried by a family using the land for agricultural purposes.

772. REED, D. W. Is your farm going to the city? Rur. Realtor 8(3):5-6. Third Q. 1956. 282.8 R88

Farmers who continue to operate in an area that is changing from rural to urban face many problems. Increased taxation is probably the most serious one. A landowner in the urban fringe cannot expect his property to be valued for assessment at its agricultural value, after it becomes obvious that its "highest and best use" is for more valuable urban purposes.

773. REED, T. H., and POMEROY, H. Panel on consolidation of city and county services. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1954:194-208. 280.9 Am322

An account of how various towns and cities are providing services to their spreading fringes.

774. ROSE, A. The challenge of metropolitan growth. Community Planning Rev. 4:97-103. 1954. HHFA Libr.

In the growth process, stress is placed on both the central city and its fringes. The exodus from the city results in decreased revenues, blighted spots, and slums in the city, while demands for services increase in the suburbs without comparable increases in tax receipts.

775. SCHAFFER, B. H. Growing suburbs and town finance: a study of the effect of suburban growth on property tax expenditures in four Connecticut towns. Storrs, Conn. U. Inst. Pub. Serv., Nov. 1954. 29 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the effect of outward migration and residential growth on property taxes and on costs of public services.

776. SCHRAMM, H. An American community reaches for water. Amer. Forests 61(5):8-12, 55. May 1955. 99.8 F762

Outlines the steps taken to meet the expanding demands for water in Syracuse and the parts of Onondaga County, N. Y., outside the city, and to reduce erosion and stream pollution.

777. SCOTT, J. L. Are suburbs parasites? Pub. Mangt. 36(5):102-104. May 1954. Libr. Cong.

Suburbs pay their own way and are not parasites; they have high tax rates and receive few services from the county government.

778. STOCKER, F. D. How taxes affect the land and farmers. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:240-253. 1 Ag84Y

The rural-urban fringe poses a problem of assessment that has become acute in recent years. The problems of valuing farmland in the fringe are impressive as, although it may be obvious that surrounding land values are going up, it is difficult to tell just how much the value of a specific tract has increased. With suburban communities springing up all over the country on what was recently farmland, local revenues must be raised, adding to the tax burden of the farmer.

779. STOCKER, F. D. Some effects of suburban residential development on local finances. Agr. Econ. Res. 9(2):37-53. Apr. 1957. 1 Ec7Agr

Recent population trends have transformed many rural farming communities into residential suburbs. This changing pattern of land use has had important effects on farmland values and on farm property taxes. This study examines the financial problems brought on by the process of suburbanization in four districts of Wisconsin.

780. TOLLENEAR, K. C. The urban fringe problem in Oregon. West. City 33(5):40-43, 56. May 1957. Libr. Cong.

Although Oregon is not yet an urbanized State, its urban-fringe problems differ only in degree from those of more urbanized States. It has been customary for large towns and cities to supply certain services free to surrounding rural areas. There is now a tendency, however, to refuse outside service to areas which are not willing to be annexed.

781. U. S. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Moving people and goods; a portion of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital and its environs. Washington, 1950. 38 p. (Natl. Park and Planning Com. Monograph 5) Libr. Cong.

An outline of the plans for the movement of traffic through the Greater Washington area.

782. URBAN LAND INSTITUTE. Utilities and facilities for new residential development; a survey of municipal policy. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 27, 100 p. 1955. HHFA Libr.

A survey to determine who pays for improvements in subdivisions of 114 cities and 43 urban counties in the United States.

783. URBANIZATION and water in southern California. Geog. Rev. 44(3):422-423. July 1954. 500 Am35G

The tendency of urban development to avoid the agricultural irrigated lands of California and to direct itself towards hills and mountains surrounding cities, has led to a serious water problem in urbanized residential areas.

784. VICKERS, S. E. Avoid stress at the center. Pub. Mangt. 40(1):2-4. Jan. 1958. Libr. Cong.

In our expanding cities, new fields of municipal service, such as recreation and cultural activities, are being created, and indicate a shift in emphasis from material to social objectives and values.

785. WALKER, M. Fiscal aspects of metropolitan regional development. Tax Policy 24(6/7):2-16. June/July 1957. 284.58 T194

A discussion of revenue sources, actual and potential, to solve the financial problems of large metropolitan areas which must service fringe areas outside their city limits, and also means of financing large areas which spill over county and even State lines, and are the responsibility of no specific government.

786. WALRATH, A. J. Equalization of property taxes in an urban-rural area. Land Econ. 33(1):47-54. Feb. 1957. 282.8 J82

A study of 69 rural-urban areas in Wisconsin showed that inequities in tax assessments for farms do exist. In one area agricultural lands were taxed at 77% of their value, while residential land was taxed at only 33%. In general, agricultural land was overtaxed in predominantly urban areas, and undertaxed in predominantly agricultural areas. Advocates a complete reassessment of all properties in rural-fringe areas.

787. WHEATON, W. L. C. Impact on city property values resulting from decentralization. Com. & Financ. Chron. 176:2131. Dec. 4, 1952. 286.8 C73

Prophesies that at least a million people each year will move out of the central cities into the unincorporated suburbs. This will mean vast readjustments in industry, in commerce, in retail trade, in transportation, and in public services. It will be a challenge not only to plan better suburbs, but also to increase the attractiveness of the deserted cities.

788. WILSON, J. W. Some thoughts on sprawl. Urban Land 15(7):6-7. July/Aug. 1956. 98.59 Ur1

Urban sprawl poses one of the most difficult challenges which this continent faces today. The author lays the blame for sprawl on local governments, which do not plan for growth. One of the worst abuses is inequitable tax assessments in rural-urban fringes. The farmer in the fringe is grossly overtaxed in relation to the value of municipal services he receives.

789. WOLMAN, A. Extension of public services to suburban areas. Amer. Water Works Assoc. J. 47(10):945-972. Oct. 1955. 292.9 Am32J

Includes discussion.

The current period of "urban spill" has surprised everybody, including the purveyors of public services. The demand for services in hitherto rural areas has caught the utilities unprepared. They had not expected the demand for the extension of urban services 50 to 60 miles beyond the city limits for another generation.

790. ZIMMER, B. G., and HAWLEY, A. H. Property taxes and solutions to fringe problems: attitudes of residents of the Flint Metropolitan area. Land Econ. 32(4):369-376. Nov. 1956. 282.8 J82

Fringe dwellers as compared with city families have a much larger proportion of household heads who view a property-tax increase favorably.

Annexation

791. *AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. Annexation of urban fringe areas. Planning Adv. Serv. Inform. Rpt. 30, 17 p. 1956. HHFA Libr.

792. ANDERSON, R. T. Income tax aids annexation. Natl. Munic. Rev. 38:443-447. Oct. 1949. 280.8 N21

By making possible a decrease in the city property tax, the imposition of an income tax in the Toledo Metropolitan area has made annexation more attractive to residents of the fringe.

793. BAIN, C. W. Annexation in Virginia: the use of the judicial process for readjusting city-county boundaries. Charlottesville, 1955. 455 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(10):1886. Oct. 1955. 241.8 M58

Factors considered in annexation judgments include the city's need for additional territory, the community of interest between city and fringe, the number of services provided by the city to the fringe, and those needed by the fringe area. However, the rising urbanization of the State leads to doubts whether the judicial process is adequate, and whether a local boundary commission would be more desirable in the future.

794. BEISTEL, H. F. Urban and fringe area financial and operating problems in a small city. Munic. Finance 27(2):92-95. Nov. 1954. Libr. Cong.

The conclusion was reached in Oregon that the only sound way to build the community to include the fringe areas in a well-planned and

*Not examined.

efficient city was to bring the whole urban area under a single unit of government, by annexation.

795. BOLLENS, J. C. Annexation isn't dead! Pub. Mangt. 33(6):126-130. June 1951. Libr. Cong.

The average area annexed in recent years covered two-and-a-half square miles of unincorporated residential land, housing 3,600 residents. In contrast to former years, the present trend is to absorb areas of small density in order to gain jurisdictional control of fringe areas before improper developments occur.

796. BOLLENS, J. C. City annexation programs and policies. Pub. Mangt. 32(4):76-79. Apr. 1950. Libr. Cong.

A majority of 108 cities surveyed felt that annexation was the best solution to the fringe problem, but one-fifth felt that their State annexation laws were unduly restrictive to absorption of fringe areas. Discusses annexation laws in various States.

797. BOLLENS, J. C. Metropolitan and fringe area developments in 1951. Munic. Ybk. 1952:31-42. 252 M92

Annexations of outlying territory took place in 618 United States cities in 1951. Many municipalities use annexation as a means to eliminate or at least to reduce the rural-urban fringe. That there is growing concern over the urban-fringe problem is demonstrated by the increasing number of groups that are considering the matter.

798. BOLLENS, J. C. Metropolitan areas: puzzle and challenge. Pub. Mangt. 38(5):98-104. May 1956. Libr. Cong.

The settling of large numbers of people in urban areas outside city limits has made the fringe situation an extremely serious problem. Its environmental shortcomings have detrimental effects reaching far beyond the confines of the fringe. Annexation is one solution.

799. BOLLENS, J. C. More than 300 cities annex fringe areas in 1951. Pub. Mangt. 34(5):108-109. May 1952. Libr. Cong.

The largest annexations were those of Atlanta (82 square miles) and Dallas (21 square miles).

800. CLAUNCH, J. M. Land grabbing - Texas style. Natl. Munic. Rev. 42(10):494-496. Nov. 1953. 280.8 N21

The liberal legal procedures by which cities may annex adjoining unincorporated areas stir bitterness, create problems.

801. COME on in. Pub. Mangt. 34(6):130-131. June 1952. Libr. Cong.

The Phoenix, Ariz., campaign to induce its fringes to accept annexation.

802. DALAND, R. T. An evaluation of annexation procedures in Alabama. Montgomery, Ala. League Munic., Oct. 1954. 33 p. HHFA Libr.

Alabama University. Bureau of Public Administration, cooperating.

Covers planning requirements, legal procedures, public information, and proposed additional legislation on annexation.

803. EHRLICHMAN, B. B. Cities urged to reach out. Natl. Munic. Rev. 41(4):187-189, 223. Apr. 1952. 280.8 N21

Highways leading from cities soon become useless as traffic arteries. Small businesses and residences follow them out into the country By annexing these fringe areas, the city government would be in a position to regulate their growth and direction.

804. ESSER, G. H., JR. The economic aspects of annexation. 1. Pub. Mangt. 39(8):179-183. Aug. 1957. Libr. Cong.

Discusses property and other taxes in the fringe, the economics of services to fringe property, and analyzes the costs and benefits of annexation by major classes of city government services.

805. ESSER, G. H., JR. The economic aspects of annexation. 2. Pub. Mangt. 39(9):202-205. Sept. 1957. Libr. Cong.

The major financing problems in annexation arise not in the extension of urban services, but from the responsibility of the city for general government services which are not primarily urban in character.

806. FLETCHER, T. W. Annexation pattern is San Diego answer. West. City 34(11):40. Nov. 1958. Libr. Cong.

Through annexation of 2 fringe areas in 14 months, the area of San Diego has increased 50%.

807. FRYER, R. E. Analysis of annexation in Michigan together with a comparison of annexation in other States. Mich. U. Inst. Pub. Admin. Papers in Pub. Admin. 5, 58 p. 1951. Mich. U. Libr.

Covers the mechanics and results of annexation in Michigan; and annexation procedures in Virginia which utilized the judicial approach; and municipal control of annexation as used in Texas.

808. GLADE, E. J. Urban and fringe area financial and operating problems in a medium-sized city. Munic. Finance 27(2):87-91. Nov. 1954. Libr. Cong.

The experiences of some Western cities in solving their fringe-area problems are described. Considering it unfair for city taxpayers to pay for fringe services, annexation has been the solution in Phoenix, Ariz., Salt Lake City, Utah, and some other cities of the West.

809. GREENE, L. S., and GRANT, D. R. To annex fringe areas, transfer some services to county. Pub. Mangt. 34(8):181-182. Aug. 1952. Libr. Cong.

The Nashville-Davidson County experience.

810. HARPER, J. T. Clinton's annexation study. Tenn. Planner 15(5):138-147. Apr. 1955. 280.7 T25T

A land-use study was among the activities that preceded annexation by this Tennessee city of its surrounding fringe area.

811. HAVARD, W. C. Municipal annexation in Florida. Gainesville, Fla. U. Pub. Admin. Clearing Serv., 1954. 20 p. (Florida University Public Administration Civic Information Series 18) Libr. Cong.

A review of the problems attending the extension of municipal services to fringes as a result of the urbanization in Florida, the legal aspects of annexation, and annexation problems.

812. HOLLAND, L. M. Atlanta pioneers in merger. Natl. Munic. Rev. 41(4):182-186. Apr. 1952. 280.8 N21

In 1952 the city of Atlanta annexed Fulton County, adding 83 square miles and 97,000 citizens to the city. The central part of the county was urban, but the remainder was strictly rural and agricultural. City and county merged their government functions for improved services to city as well as to suburbs.

813. HUGHES, M. C. Annexation and reallocation of functions. Pub. Mangt. 34(2):26-30. Feb. 1952. Libr. Cong.

The Atlanta experience, and the city's solution of the problem of providing municipal services to the unincorporated fringe.

814. KANSAS CITY, MO. CITY PLAN COMMISSION. Annexation south. Kansas City, 1954. 59 p. HHFA Libr.

Annexation plan for Kansas City.

815. KURTZ, M. Research aspects of an annexation study. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 23(2):58-63. [n. d.] Libr. Cong.

During this period of great suburban growth it is requisite that planners develop imaginative plans to assure the orderly growth of fringe areas. As part of those plans, annexation must be evaluated and defined.

816. LAND GRAB - Texas style. Business Wk. 1264:103-104, 106. Nov. 21, 1953. 280.8 Sy8

In Texas the law allows any incorporated city of 5,000 or more population to annex surrounding unincorporated areas without consulting the property owners concerned.

817. LUCAS, J. D., and LUCAS, R. D., comps. Laws of the States relating to annexation of county territory. Charlottesville, Va., League Va. Counties, 1950. 2 v. HHFA Libr.

Vol. 1, Summaries, summarizes the annexation and exclusion statutes as found in various State codes. Vol. 2, Statutes, sets out in their entirety the various State annexation and exclusion statutes insofar as they pertain to the procedure employed in annexation of territory in adjacent counties.

818. MACE, R. L. The North Carolina annexation story, 1947-57. Pop. Govt. 23(7):15-18, 20. Apr. 1957. Libr. Cong.

In the 10-year period, 65 cities varying in size from 2,500 to over 50,000 have made 160 annexations of adjoining unincorporated fringe areas.

819. MACE, R. L. Selling annexation. Pop. Govt. 23(7):19-20. Apr. 1957. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the use of pamphlets and leaflets to persuade citizens of fringe areas to allow their property to be annexed by the city for better urban service.

820. MERIAM, T. Approaches to a solution of the urban unincorporated area problem. West. City 28(11):31-34. Nov. 1952. Libr. Cong.

"Every city should by systematic processes of annexation take in its entire fringe area, good, bad, or indifferent," p. 31. Whatever is one city in fact should be one city governmentally.

821. MODESTO'S problems: too little city, too many fringes. Business Wk. 1206:186, 188. Oct. 11, 1952. 280.8 Sy8

Surrounding the four square miles of the incorporated city, housing 17,000 people, are 18 square miles of unincorporated fringe, housing 34,000 people who use the city services, yet pay no taxes to the city. Annexation seems to be the answer for Modesto.

822. MOYER, C. J. The structure of Greater Reading; an urban-political study. Worcester, Mass., 1955. 201 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - Clark University, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(1):1830-1831. Oct. 1955. 241.8 M58

Greater Reading, Pa., is a conurbation resulting from the growth of a cluster of small towns originally separated from each other and Reading by bands of rural land. As continued growth filled in the rural land between the areas, their boundaries coalesced, and by 1930 Reading and its suburbs formed a solid block of urbanization. The

central city is now emphasizing annexation and incorporation of the entire region under one government.

823. OGILVIE, B. C. Unincorporated urban settlement in Butte County, California: a case study in urban geography. Worcester, Mass., 1956. 97 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Clark University, 1956.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(9):1660. Sept. 1956. 241.8 M58

While the population of California's central cities increased 41% between 1940 and 1950, the population of unincorporated suburbs increased 79%. This paper is a study of a county in which urbanization was considered to be typical. Unincorporated areas in the county were found to be largely residential, consisting of one-family dwellings, and suffering from the usual effects of unplanned spread outward from the city. Annexation is proposed as a solution to the problems accompanying urban sprawl.

824. ROBINSON, J. Our annexation procedure in Alabama. Ala. Munic. J. 12(7):17-19. Jan. 1955. HHFA Libr.

Discusses the drawbacks as well as the advantages of Alabama's laws on annexing fringe areas by cities.

825. ROYAL, P. N. Planning for the "fringe." Natl. Munic. Rev. 45(1):15-19. Jan. 1956. 280.8 N21

Suggests standards and criteria to be applied to fringe areas before annexation by the city is decided upon, with the warning that no purely residential suburb can ever pay its way taxwise.

826. SCOTT, S., and KELLER, L. Annexation? Incorporation? A guide for community action. Ed. 3, rev. Berkeley, Calif. U. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1959. 228 p. HHFA Libr.

Delineates the advantages and disadvantages of changes in local government, the courses open to localities, and the procedure to be followed for incorporation as a separate municipality, or for annexation.

827. SNADEN, J. W. Annexation study, Charleston, W. Va. Charleston Munic. Planning Comn. June 1956. 47 p. HHFA Libr.

A study of a 12.5-square-mile area outside the city of Charleston, with a view to annexation for the mutual benefit of the city and the suburban residents.

828. WHITLOW, J. B., JR. Annexation made easier. Tenn. Planner 15(5):131-137. Apr. 1955. 280.7 T25T

The problems of unannexed-fringe areas that involve economic loss to the urban community include the over-subdivision of land, its misuse such as preempting for residential use land best suited for agriculture or industrial sites, and land that would be better left in its natural state.

829. WIENER, N. H. Albion, Mich., avoids annexation woes through buying contiguous land. Amer. City 69(4):15. Apr. 1954. 98.58 Am31

To accommodate new industries, the town of Albion was forced to expand, but surrounding townships refused to be annexed. The solution was the purchase of 184 acres of farmland costing $39,000, on which to locate a housing development for new industrial employees.

830. WINTER, W. O. Kansas City leaps a river. Natl. Munic. Rev. 39(9):445-449. Oct. 1950. 280.8 N21

Annexation of a 20-square-mile area in Clay County across the Missouri River is discussed. Expansion to the west was stopped by

the Kansas border, and to the east by a suburban slum, while expansion southward had reached its limit. In the annexed area 80% of the land was in farms in 1949, but since annexation the area is rapidly becoming urbanized.

The Rural-Urban Fringe

General

831. ALLEN, F. L. The big change in suburbia. 1 - 2. Harper's Mag. 208(1249):21-28; 209(1250):47-53. June-July 1954. 110 H23

An account of the growth of the suburbs since the late 19th century, particularly since the end of World War II and the coming of the mass-produced, self-sufficient housing development and regional shopping center. The author pleads for zoning now to preserve what is left of the rural character of the land in our cities' fringes, so that future generations may not be condemned to life in a densely populated conurbation without trees or fields or pastures or parks.

832. BAILEY, S. K., and FROST, R. T. Aesthetics and metropolitan growth. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 23(3):106-111. 1957. Libr. Cong.

The impact of the automobile on the American countryside has caused our metropolitan and city-fringe areas to suffer "not a creeping ugliness, but galloping 300-horsepower ugliness, and unless something is done to stop the defacement of metropolitan fringes in the United States, future citizens will live in an endless sea of squalor," p. 107. Several public programs for control of uglification are suggested.

833. BEAN, G. E. Requires fringe areas to adopt city's land use policy. Pub. Mangt. 33(1):251. Nov. 1951. Libr. Cong.

Due to the difficulty of annexation in Michigan, Grand Rapids has extracted a promise from its fringe areas to adopt the city's zoning laws, and to control population density in the fringes. The object is to prevent the improper use of land and to avoid the creation of slums in the fringe.

834. BERKMAN, H. G. Decentralization and blighted vacant land. Land Econ. 32(3):270-280. Aug. 1956. 282.8 J82

The advance of urban areas invading rich agricultural land is not steady or uniform. Encroachment may leap over stretches of undeveloped areas, leaving vacant spots in the fringe area. If, after an area has been platted and improvements installed, demand for land should suddenly decline, or if suburbanization should shift to another direction, there occurs what has been called arrested subdivision, excessive subdivision, or blighted vacant land in the fringe. Because such land is thrown out of productive agricultural use, the community suffers.

835. BESTOR, G. C. Design and development of hillside, large-lot and resort subdivisions. Urban Land 17(3):3-7. Mar. 1958. 98.59 Ur1

With residential sites being more and more directed to nonagricultural land in California, builders are being more and more compelled to develop steep hillsides outside the cities. Hilly sites require more earth moving and larger lots than flat land, and are therefore more expensive to develop. Narrower streets, off-street parking, and limited access all help reduce the space and cost required.

836. BLACK, J. D. Urban-fringe areas. In his Farm and other operating-unit land-use planning, 117-119. Cambridge, Harvard U. Seminar Land-Use & Conserv., 1955. 282.12 B56

Postwar urbanization of previously rural areas has created numerous problems outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns. One of the major aspects of the problem of urban-fringe areas has not received due consideration, namely, the tendency for such developments to spread over too wide an area and convert a lot of valuable farmland into residential holdings so large that the land will not be used productively. If there is a State planning board, it needs to review such situations and make recommendations for needed action.

837. BLACK, R. B. The British new towns - a case study of Stevenage. Land Econ. 27(1):41-48. Feb. 1951. 282.8 J82

Stevenage is typical of the new town in its primary function, that of absorbing decentralized population from the core of the large city. It is 29 miles from London, and some of its 6,000 inhabitants commute daily to that city. It has possibilities for 60,000 people: Good transportation routes, flat land for industrial location, gently sloping land for housing, ample water supply, and farmland of second or lower grade.

838. BLIZZARD, S. W., and ANDERSON, W. F. Problems in rural-urban fringe research: conceptualization and delineation. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 89, 26 p. Nov. 1952. 100 P381P

Research problems discussed grew out of a descriptive study of the Williamsport, Pa., rural-urban fringe. The authors state that if the political organization of cities had kept abreast of the economic organization of the expanding urban population, the rural-urban fringe would be less of a hybrid area, and might be less evident.

839. BOLLENS, J. C. Cities and the urban fringe; results of national survey. West. City 30(9):44-45, 64. Sept. 1954. Libr. Cong.

A study of the fringes bordering 174 cities, their standards and services, and the relations among local governments.

840. BOLLENS, J. C. Fringe area conditions and relations. Pub. Mangt. 32(3):50-54. Mar. 1950. Libr. Cong.

Results of a survey conducted in 108 cities to find out: 1, Conditions existing in fringe areas; 2, the extent to which county governments have sought to prevent undesirable conditions in fringe areas; 3, corrective measures that cities have taken to control fringe growth; and 4, how municipal services are provided in fringe areas. Results are presented in tables.

841. BOLLENS, J. C. Trends and forecasts in fringe areas. Pub. Mangt. 35(12):271-275. Dec. 1953. Libr. Cong.

The growing significance of the urban fringe and the awakened interest taken in it by more and more parent cities.

842. BONSER, H. J. Part-time farming in the Knoxville city-county fringe. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 270, 34 p. Sept. 1957. 100 T25S

A study of the sources of income, farming practices, family non-farm employment, etc., of the residents of the Knoxville rural fringe, 1951.

843. BRATTON, C. A. Extension and the rural-urban fringe. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):32-36. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

The extension of urbanism into rural areas creates new problems for the old-time farmers who continue to farm in the area, as well as

for the new "city" farmers who wish to cultivate their land either as a hobby or as an income adjunct. College extension services can be of help to both these groups.

844. BURCHARD, J. E. The urban aesthetic. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:112-122. Nov. 1957. 280.8 Am34

Discusses the suburban aesthetic, and says that too often our modern suburbs lack beauty, informality, and elements of surprise and of nature. No city is really beautiful, nor can any peripheral development achieve beauty, if nature is too much ignored.

845. CARNEY, M. F. Suburban and central city building in metropolitan areas, 1957. Constr. Rev. 4(5):13-16. May 1958. HHFA Libr.

In 1957 new construction of stores, churches, apartment buildings, and office buildings in the suburbs of United States' cities exceeded such construction in the cities proper.

846. CASSON, SIR H. Critique of our expanding "Subtopia." Amer. Inst. Architects J. 29(2):58-60. Feb. 1958. HHFA Libr.

An Englishman looks at American suburbs and finds them hideous: "Endless, hopeless miles of suburban housing draped in wires and cables, shacks and billboards, rotting car cemeteries, and decayed building lots. ... And nobody seems to be doing anything about it, or even to be aware that something should be done about it," p. 58.

847. CROMPTION, D. H. Garden cultivation and the density of residential areas. Town Planning Rev. 28(4):278-282. Jan. 1958. HHFA Libr.

A discussion of the question of the comparative value of the produce from domestic vegetable gardens in fringe areas and that from agricultural land in England, where every square foot counts.

848. DEUTSCH, G. The trek is to the suburbs. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Business Rec. 8(10):378-382. Oct. 1951. 280.9 N216Cb

Discusses the problems accompanying the growth of suburbs as compared to the lesser growth of central cities since 1920. Between 1940 and 1950 San Diego's suburban population increased 150%, while that of Washington, D. C., and San Francisco more than doubled.

849. DOBRINER, W. M., ed. The suburban community. New York, Putnam, 1958. 416 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the forces giving rise to the creation and growth of suburbia, of its various forms, and of its educational, transportational, and other problems.

850. DOWDY, H. E. Flint investigates fringe area problems. Natl. Munic. Rev. 43(9):499-501. Oct. 1954. 280.8 N21

Although the workers and shoppers who lived in the "bedroom suburbs" of Flint, Mich., constituted a great expense to the central city, the city had no jurisdiction over these fringes. Describes how representatives of fringe communities met with city officials to form the Flint Area Study to solve some of the problems.

851. DREIER, W. H. Slums of tomorrow - have we been building them? Mortgage Banker 16(10):34-38. July 1956. 284.29 M84Mo

Mushroom developments in fringe areas, consisting of hastily built homes of cheap materials and ugly design, will have no resale value after a few years, and will inevitably deteriorate into slums.

852. DUNCAN, O. D. Note on farm tenancy and urbanization. J. Farm Econ. 38:1043-1047. Nov. 1956. 280.8 J822

Rural areas near cities undergo suburbanization when urban people take up residence in the rural fringe. This movement seems to have a direct effect on the tenure pattern of farms in the fringe. Studies have found that there is a direct relationship between farm ownership and urbanization, there being, in 1950, only one-third as much farm tenancy, proportionately, in the urban fringe as in the open country.

853. FOGARTY, F. Land. 1 - 3. Architect. Forum 106(2):101-105, 230, 232; (3):134-136, 246, 248; (4):149-151, 246-247, 250-251, 254-255. Feb.-Apr. 1957. 296.8 B76

Pt. 1, A new kind of boom, discusses the rural fringe and describes the way in which the suburb has entrapped the farm and devoured its acreage. Pt. 2, The strange case of the city, contrasts the rising prices of land in the fringes with the static land-price situation in the city's core. Pt. 3, Leisure's lush acres, discusses the boom in land for recreation - in the countryside, in the mountains, and on the beaches.

854. GINSBURG, L. Biblical greenbelts. Architect. Forum 105(4):76-77. Oct. 1956. 296.8 B76

A historical footnote. Quotes the Book of Numbers to the effect that "ye shall give also unto the Levites suburbs for the cities round about them ... and the suburbs shall be for their cattle, for their goods, and for all their beasts."

855. GROW, R. W. Fairfax County, Virginia. Home Builder's Mon. 15(6):14, 16. June 1958. HHFA Libr.

Development for residence and industry of a semirural county in the Washington Metropolitan area.

856. HANLON, E. E. Twenty years of change in a portion of the rural-urban fringe of Syracuse, New York. (Abs.) Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann. 46:249. June 1956. 500 As73

Twenty years ago this 18-mile lake plain, only 12 miles from Syracuse, was completely rural. Today the general sprawl of the urban area, together with industrial expansion of Syracuse on its northern fringes, has transformed the area into one of almost unbroken building and pavement.

857. HASSINGER, E. The relationship of tradecenter population change to distance from larger centers in an agricultural area. Rur. Sociol. 22(2):131-136. June 1957. 281.28 R88

In a study of Minnesota towns and cities it was found that suburbanization appeared to take place around centers of 5,000 or larger, while in centers of population of less than 5,000 there seemed to be little or no suburbanization. When size of trade centers was controlled, distance from larger centers remained a factor in the growth pattern.

858. HAWLEY, A. H. A further note on suburbanization. Land Econ. 32(1):87-89. Feb. 1956. 282.8 J82

Refutes R. C. Schmitt's contention (Item 884) that there is nothing new about suburbanization, and points out that in the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th, the population of cities was centripetal, the core of the city attracting residents from the periphery. Only since 1920 has the trend reversed itself, with the central city losing population to the suburbs.

859. HENNES, R. G. Freeways and the suburbs. Traffic Q. 10(4):494-508. Oct. 1956. HHFA Libr.

The suburban road problem is unique in that anything done to improve transportation between the rural fringe and the urban center encourages

further fringe development, and thus more traffic. The tax systems which fit the city street and the rural highway are no longer equitable in the case of the rurban highway.

860. HORWOOD, E. M. Public policy and the outlying shopping center. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 24(4):215-222. 1958. Libr. Cong.

Policy questions regarding the scope of shopping-center developments, their general locations, and standards for development and operation.

861. HOW TWO county roads went urban. Amer. City 67(7):90-91, 157. July 1952. 98.58 Am31

Road development in the formerly all-farm county of Nassau, N. Y., where farms have given way to complete urbanization by city dwellers of all classes and economic conditions.

862. HOYT, H. Economic survey of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland. Silver Spring, Md., Md.-Natl. Capital Park & Planning Comn., 1955. Libr. Cong.

An economic survey of the two counties, including sections on population, construction activities, land use, finance, future population and the requirements for land, and the relationship between incomes and home values of urban as contrasted with rural families.

863. HOYT, H. Expressways and apartment sites. Traffic Q. 12(2):263-268. Apr. 1958. HHFA Libr.

Exhaustion of close-in land cheap enough for single-family houses, and the slower travel time on congested highways, have produced a strong recent trend toward apartment living in the fringes. In Los Angeles 41% more apartments were built in the suburbs in 1958 than in 1957, while the construction of single-family units in the suburbs declined by 30%.

864. JONASSEN, C. T. The shopping center versus downtown. Columbus, Ohio State U. Bur. Business Res., 1955. 170 p. Libr. Cong.

Applies sampling procedures in compiling data on the shaping of shopper's decisions by such factors as parking facilities, relative congestion of traffic, distances, and the range, quality, and prices of the goods and services available.

865. KADLEIGH, S. The High Paddington Scheme. Roy. Soc. Arts J. 101(4896):331-349. Apr. 3, 1953. 501 L847J

Great Britain, having been a pioneer in the industrialization that is wiping out country life, must now be a pioneer of the next stage - "devising a way to live with this industry," p. 339. High Paddington is a development scheme that would house 8,000 people on 20 acres of land, surrounded by 100 acres of open park. This vertical development would cover far less land with building than would be the case of horizontal housing of so many people.

866. KAUNITZ, R. D. The mass suburbs. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 23(4):195-199. 1957. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the various types of suburbs, from the older, gracious, upper-income suburb to the "Levittown-type" of mass dwellings and high-density populations of city-commuter residents.

867. KURTZ, R. A., and EICHER, J. B. Fringe and suburb: a confusion of concepts. Social Forces 37(1):32-37. Oct. 1958. 280.8 J823

The primary difference between the fringe and the suburb is said to be land use. In the fringe, most of the area is still in farmland with nonfarm residences interspersed among the farms. In the suburb, land is mostly occupied by nonfarm residences with a few farms scattered among them.

868. LEVITT & SONS. Happy birthday, Levittown! Levittown, N. Y., 1957. Unpaged. HHFA Libr.

A collection of feature articles and news stories occasioned by the 10th anniversary of the building, on a Long Island potato patch, of the 82,000 population, "largest housing development in the world," a created, self-supporting, new town.

869. LIMITING urban sprawl. Economist 187:893-894. June 7, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

By 1975 metropolitan areas of the United States will occupy twice the territory they do today. Cities are growing faster even than the population, because each house built today in the suburbs occupies twice as much land as it did 30 years ago. The solution is said here to be to lure the people back into the cities before the United States becomes choked by its own growth.

870. LOEKS, C. D. What to do about fringe areas? Pub. Mangt. 41(3):63, 66. Mar. 1959. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the human as well as the governmental problems of the unincorporated fringe which finds itself in the direct line of urban expansion.

871. LOOMIS, C. P., and BEEGLE, J. A. Rural sociology, the strategy of change. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1957. 488 p. 281.2 L87R

Ch. 2, Locality systems, discusses the two-way movement (from the city outward, and from the open country inward) into the rural-urban fringe, "by all odds the most rapidly growing segment of the population," p. 45.

872. THE LUSH new suburban market. Fortune 48(5):128-131, 230-232, 234, 237. Nov. 1953. 110 F772

The average income of the suburban family unit is $6,500 compared to an average income of only $3,800 for the rest of the nation. Suburbia has more two-car families than any other section of the country, and spends more than the average on luxury foods and table wines. A survey has found that suburban branches of large downtown stores outsell the parent store in children's wear, toys, women's sportwear, housewares, furniture, and other household goods.

873. MANHEIM, U. Residential growth in metropolitan areas. Urban Land 16(3):1, 3-7. Mar. 1957. 98.59 Ur1

Between 1946 and 1956, 10,750,000 new nonfarm dwelling units were built on 3 million acres of land, exclusive of land used for new roads, schools, and shopping centers in the United States. In the 10 years, Miami showed the fastest rate of growth, with a 61% increase in population.

874. MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION. Residential neighborhoods within the Maryland-Washington regional district of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland. Silver Spring, Md., Mar. 1956. 29 p. (Technical Bulletin 5) HHFA Libr.

875. MONTGOMERY, J. E. The outlook for rural housing. Rur. Sociol. 19(3):256-262. Sept. 1954. 281.28 R88

In terms of location, the broad trend is for more people to occupy houses in the urban fringe and in the open country within commuting distance to urban employment, and for fewer people to live in hamlets and on farms. This trend suggests that rural sociologists need to consider rural-zoning problems and to collaborate with home-planners and architects in designing homes for this new type of rural dweller.

876. MOORE, E. H., and BARLOWE, R. Effects of suburbanization upon rural land use. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 253, 36 p. Sept. 1955. 100 M58S

Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Michigan State College, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15:307-308, Mar. 1955. 241.8 M58

Report of a study of the effects of suburbanization upon rural land-use patterns, property values, and local attitudes toward community services in two segments of the suburban area surrounding the city of Lansing, Mich.

877. O'HARROW, D. Subdivision and fringe area control. Amer. J. Pub. Health 44(4):473-477. Apr. 1954. 449.9 Am3J

There are far too many cities in the United States which have no legal power to regulate the unincorporated urban fringe adjacent to them. Yet it is in these fringe areas that the sharp promoter, who wants to avoid regulation, operates. Cities should have the power to control land use and subdivision at their fringes - preventing premature development and requiring that adequate services and utilities be installed before the land can be sold for housing.

878. ORLANS, H. Utopia Ltd.; the story of the English new town of Stevenage. New Haven, Yale U. Press, 1953. 313 p. Libr. Cong.

A case study of Stevenage - a new town planned as a prototype for other garden cities to relieve London's congestion.

879. PEARSON, N. Hell is a suburb. Community Planning Rev. 7(3):124-128. Sept. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The haphazard development taking place in the fringes of Canada's cities is not only a waste of good agricultural land, but results in an unending series of eyesores which will only grow uglier with time. A realization that the amount of productive land in Canada is limited, may force builders to raise densities and correct "scatteration."

880. PEEL, R. V. What the 1950 Census means for cities. Pub. Mangt. 32(10):218-221. Oct. 1950. Libr. Cong.

Urbanized fringes for 157 cities were defined by the Census Bureau with the aid of local authorities. The indications were that about 9 million people included in the urban population in 1950 were derived from persons living in settled fringe areas which were not classified urban in 1940.

881. *PRESS, C. When one-third of a city moves to the suburbs; a report on the Grand Rapids Metropolitan area. East Lansing, Mich. State U. Inst. Community Devlpmt. & Serv., 1959. 79 p. (Research Report 1) Mich. State U. Libr.

*Not examined.

882. RAMSAUR, J. T., and LONG, W. N. Organization of suburban areas. Amer. Water Works Assoc. J. 45(3):236-240. Mar. 1953. 292.9 Am32J

The city grows by annexing its fringes, and the fringe grows by extending itself ever farther out into the country. The farther out the fringe dweller goes the sooner he finds that his unregulated, unserviced paradise is no longer a pleasant place to live. Lack of water and sewage facilities are among the blights of the rural fringe that can affect the health of the entire area, including the city. It is the responsibility of health officers to cooperate with State governments to prevent the uncontrolled growth of fringe areas.

883. RUBLOFF, A. Regional shopping centers and their effect on the future of our cities. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1953: 45-49. 280.9 Am322

If the move to the fringe were only a movement of people there would be no cause for alarm. But it is a movement of capital, of merchants and of business also, and this spells ruin for our cities. Shopping centers in the hinterlands are lured by the lower tax rates paid in farming areas, but they run the risk of having their locations annexed by the city and, in the end, paying taxes equal to those in the central city.

884. SCHMITT, R. C. Suburbanization: statistical fallacy? Land Econ. 32(1):85-87. Feb. 1956. 282.8 J82

Disputes the commonly held idea that the "flight to the suburbs was a postwar creation, like Cinemascope, polio vaccine, and the H-bomb," and maintains that there's nothing new about suburbanization, and that the central-city-metropolitan-ring dichotomy is an extremely crude and limited index of most urban relationships.

885. SCHNORE, L. F. The growth of metropolitan suburbs. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 22(2):165-173. Apr. 1957. 280.8 Am37

An attempt to explain why the residential suburb is growing while the industrial suburb is decreasing in residential population. The author concludes that this trend is indicative of the growing specialization of land use in all metropolitan areas - with the residential belt moving farther and farther from the central city.

886. SCHNORE, L. F. Satellites and suburbs. Social Forces 36(2):121-127. Dec. 1957. 280.8 J823

The purposes of the paper are: 1, To set forth an explicit distinction between the two types of metropolitan subcenters; 2, to summarize available information on the two types; and 3, to suggest implications for research that follow from these considerations.

887. SHELGER, K. S. Technique of analyzing residential areas. Appraisal J. 25(4):566-574. Oct. 1957. 282.8 Am3

Fifty years ago the choice residential sites were within a mile or two of the central shopping district of the city. Twenty-five years ago the better neighborhoods were four to five miles from the center of town. Today the elite residential neighborhood is twenty or more miles from town, despite the fact that "there is actually not a single large city in the United States which has a rapid transit system with good coverage of the suburban areas," p. 567.

888. SMITH, S. C. The rural-urban fringe problem. 1-2. Calif. Agr. 13(2):2; (3):2. Feb.-Mar. 1959. 100 C12Cag

Pt. 1 discusses the disorganization of economic, political, and social processes characteristic of areas in rural-urban transition. Pt. 2 states that the farm population, the nonfarm population, and the city have equal interests in the expenditure of public money for public services in the fringe.

889. STEPHENSON, G. Human values and urban growth. Community Planning Rev. 8(1):4-10. Mar. 1958. HHFA Libr.

An argument for increased density in suburban development to provide more homes for more people and to alleviate suburban sprawl, as well as to preserve fertile land.

890. STEWART, C. T. The urban-rural dichotomy: concepts and uses. Amer. J. Sociol. 64(2):152-158. Sept. 1958. 280.8 Am3

Population density, says the author, has for too long been the criterion for defining "urban" as opposed to "rural." Suggests that employment be adopted as the criterion. For example, in a fringe settlement, where the resident population is attracted inward to employment in the city, the fringe will be urban. Where it is attracted outward, to employment in agriculture, the fringe will be rural.

891. SUBURBIA goes to market. Economist 187:122. Apr. 12, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

There is a growing tendency among American suburbanites to cut themselves off from the city in which they work. Rural shopping centers are beating the downtown stores in retail sales, and more and more employment is being found in these centers themselves, eliminating the city as a source of income. As a whole, suburbia has created a new market for do-it-yourself items formerly bought only by artisans.

892. TABLEMAN, B. How cities can lick the fringe problems. Pub. Mangt. 34(3):50-54. Mar. 1952. Libr. Cong.

Since the rural units of government seem unable to cope with the fringe problem, what can cities do? Suggests three answers: 1, Annex; 2, promote the provision of services by a new government unit; or 3, serve the area under a contractual arrangement.

893. TAYLOR, B. America versus "Subtopia." Listener, Feb. 6, 1958:235-236. HHFA Libr.

An American's reply to Sir Hugh Casson's Critique of our expanding Subtopia (Item 846). He seconds the verdict of ugliness.

894. TODAY'S suburbia: new challenge to marketers. Mangt. Rev. 44(8):526-527. Aug. 1955. 280.8 M312

The suburbs are becoming America's mass market for goods and services. The median income in the suburbs is $5,100 compared with $3,600 in the central city, and $2,500 in the country as a whole. Seventy-five percent of suburban homes are owned by their occupants, compared to 41% in the city. Retail sales in the suburbs are rising at a faster rate than those in the city proper.

895. URBAN sprawl. Urban Land 15(7):1, 3-7. July/Aug. 1956. 98.59 Url

The destruction of farmland is one of the greatest evils of urban sprawl. Altogether, sprawl is "ignorant and shortsighted; it promises country living with low costs, but destroys the country and hides the costs. It is unfair to both the farmer and the rural urbanite. It destroys land and sows innumerable problems for the future," p. 4.

896. VANCE, J. E., JR. The growth of suburbanism west of Boston: a geographic study of transportation-settlement relationships. Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Theses 24(207):22-24. 1952. 241.8 C54

The tendency of suburban development to follow in the wake of roads and railways is explored in this study of five Boston suburbs. Trolleys and trains limited somewhat the area of development, but with the coming of the automobile urbanization became more general.

897. WALKER, M. The impact of outlying shopping centers on central businesses districts. Pub. Mangt. 39(8):170-174. Aug. 1957. Libr. Cong.

There may be more significance in the shift of retail businesses to the fringe of the city, than in that of populations and industries. Studies have shown that regional shopping centers are taking millions of dollars of business daily from the downtown stores. Since it is unlikely that suburbanites will be attracted back to the city to reside, city stores should at least try to make the city an appealing focal point for those who wish to visit the city from time to time.

898. WEHRLY, M. S. High points in the development of land planning. Amer. Builder 76(8):232-234. Aug. 1954. 296.8 Am3

The story of the evolution of suburban subdivision styles since the high-density grid pattern of the 19th century to the modern "garden" subdivision of open spaces, large yards, cul-de-sac roads, curving streets, and many play areas.

899. WEINBERG, R. C. Growing pains in the suburbs. Prog. Architect. 38(7):9, 11. July 1957. 296.8 P37

Discusses the architect's role in controlling and planning the spasmodic growth of urban fringes. "Overcrowding is rapidly becoming as much of a problem on the former potato fields of Long Island and the pleasant farmlands of Ohio and New Jersey as it ever was in Chicago or New York," p. 9.

900. WHYTE, W. H., JR. Urban sprawl. Fortune 57(1):103-109, 194, 198, 200. Jan. 1958. 110 F772

At a rate of 3,000 acres a day America's countryside is being bulldozed under. Because of the leapfrog nature of urban growth, there is a surprising amount of empty land in the fringes. But it is scattered, and no one parcel is large enough to be used agriculturally.

See also Item 590.

901. WOLFANGER, L. A. Modern living and land use. Mich. Conserv. 24(4):2-5. July/Aug. 1955. 279.9 M582

Michigan's cities are no longer bordered by farms and open country. They are surrounded for miles around by innumerable combinations of homes, shops, restaurants, taverns, drive-in theaters, motels, factories, and other land uses mixed in with a few remaining farms. Much of this lost land should have been continued in agriculture for the growing needs of the present, and for future generations.

Sociological and Cultural Aspects

902. ADAMS, L. P., and MACKESEY, T. W. Commuting patterns of industrial workers; a study of experience since 1940 in the Northeast region. Ithaca, Cornell U. Housing Res. Center, 1955. 135 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the journey-to-work problem as it affects housing and similar requirements, and an attempt to develop techniques and methods for measuring and analyzing commuting patterns in other and possibly different situations.

903. AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The sociological significance of the rural-urban fringe; papers and discussion, Atlantic City, N. J., September 3, 1952. Rur. Sociol. 18(1):101-120. June 1953. 281.28 R88

Rural Sociological Society, cooperating.

Contents: From the urban point of view, by S. A. Queen and D. B. Carpenter, p. 101-108; From the rural point of view, by W. C. McKain and R. G. Burnight, p. 108-114; Bibliography, p. 114-117; Discussion, by P. K. Hatt, S. W. Blizzard, and R. C. Angell, p. 117-120.

904. ANDERSON, T. R., and COLLIER, J. Metropolitan dominance and the rural hinterland. Rur. Sociol. 21(2):152-157. June 1956. 281.28 R88

A report of research which seems to confirm the hypothesis that rural areas are spatially organized in terms of the urban world, in that the rural level of living declines as distance from the city increases.

905. ANDERSON, W. A. Social change and an urban fringe area. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Sociol. P. 35, 28 p. Feb. 1953. 100 N48Cm

A case illustration (Ithaca, N. Y.) of the national fringe movement "which no urban concentration of any size is escaping," p. 1.

906. AT HOME in suburbia. Economist 186:670-671. Feb. 22, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

More than half of the 12 million houses built in the United States since World War II are located on the rural fringes of the cities, where orchards, fields, and farms abounded prior to the war. This vast suburbia is not only a new thing in the Nation, but it is producing a new type of individual.

907. BASSETT, T. D. S. A case study of urban impact on rural society: Vermont, 1840-80. Agr. Hist. 30:28-34. Jan. 1956. 30.98. Ag8

Demonstrates that change is not new. Conditions were favorable for social change in 19th-century Vermont. Discusses major elements that forced the changes.

908. BEEGLE, J. A., and SCHROEDER, W. Social organization in the north Lansing fringe. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 251, 28 p. Sept. 1955. 100 M58S

The Lansing fringe area has grown more rapidly than the city itself. Land use in the fringe is a blend of densely populated residential areas, large areas of tilled soil, and numerous commercial structures. This study reports the findings of research into the character of this fringe.

909. BELL, W. Familism and suburbanization: one test of the social choice hypothesis. Rur. Sociol. 21(3/4):276-283. Sept./Dec. 1956. 281.28 R88

Data collected from 100 recent movers to two Chicago suburbs showed that 83% of the families moved for purely family reasons - closer home ties, opportunity for larger families, etc. Of the 100 families, 53% also listed more gracious living as their reason, while only 10% listed social betterment.

910. BEYER, G. H. Housing and journey to work. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 877, 19 p. Aug. 1951. 100 N48C

A study of a rural area 12 miles from Rochester, N. Y., in which residents are about evenly divided between "native" farm people and commuters to industry in Rochester. It was found that housing for the commuters was newer and in better condition than that of the natives, and that practically all of the commuters used their own automobiles for the daily trip to Rochester.

911. BLIZZARD, S. W., JR. Problems in meeting religious needs in the rural-urban fringe. Christian Rur. Fellowship. B. 172, 8 p. Apr. 1952. 281.29 C46

A social study of the new fringe society.

912. BLIZZARD, S. W. Research on the rural-urban fringe: a case study. (Abs.) Sociol. & Social Res. 38(3):143-149. Jan./Feb. 1954. 280.8 So15

Residents in the fringe of Williamsport, Pa., were interviewed in an effort to ascertain their origins in relation to present status. The group with nonlocal urban origin was found to be the highest paid and best educated; the local urban group was found to be least educated; and the local rural group was the lowest paid. However, the median income of the fringe as a whole was higher than that of any other community in the county, and exceeded the median income of all rural families in Pennsylvania.

913. BRADEMAS, T. B. Fringe living attitudes. Amer. Inst. Planners J. 22(2):75-82. Spring 1956. Libr. Cong.

A study of fringe residents was undertaken to contribute to the understanding of the problem of the rapid growth of cities and the accompanying problems of suburban land use, housing, health, education, police and fire protection, transit, recreation, and public utilities. Tables indicate some of the more important differences between city and fringe families, and the differences in their wants, needs, and values.

914. BRUNNER, E. DeS., and HALLENBECK, W. C. Between the country and the city. In American society: Urban and rural patterns, Ch. 11. New York, Harper, 1954. (Harper's Social Science Series) 280.12 B832

"The rise of suburbia is one of the major social changes of the twentieth century" - a phenomenon not only important in itself, but for its effect on the countryside where it is located and on the city from which it springs. The origins and growth of suburbs are discussed, as well as their social significance.

915. BUSCHE, L. M., and SMITH, H. E. A study of rural-urban fringe residents of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Purdue U. Agr. Ext., Ext. Studies C. 11, 6 p. June 1951. 275.29 In2Ext

A study of the knowledge of and participation in extension activities by recent residents of the fringe. The majority of the newcomers were employed in the city, and yet most of them raised garden vegetables, fruits, chickens, or some other food for home consumption. A very small percentage of those interviewed was familiar with the program of the agricultural extension services.

916. BUSCHE, L. M., and SMITH, H. E. A study of rural-urban fringe residents of Lafayette and West Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Purdue U. Agr. Ext., Ext. Studies C. 12, 6 p. Sept. 1951. 275.29 In2Ext

A study made to determine the familiarity with and the extent of dependence upon the agricultural extension service of city workers and former city residents who have moved to the rural fringe and have taken up some form of part-time farming.

917. DEHART, W. A. Urbanization and its effect on community morale. Farm & Home Sci. (Utah Sta.) 14:76-77, 87. Dec. 1953. 100 Ut1F

A study of newly arrived fringe-area residents in the town of Layton, Utah, which increased in size five-fold between 1940 and 1950, due to the influx of wartime industries and workers.

918. DOBRINER, W. M. The impact of metropolitan decentralization on a village social structure: a study in suburbanization and social change. New York, 1956. 257 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Columbia University, 1956.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(8):1521-1522. Aug. 1956. 241.8 M58

A study of the process of suburbanization involved when a comparatively homogeneous and integrated village is suddenly caught up in a wave of intense metropolitan decentralization, as exemplified by the impact of the newcomer suburbanites on the oldtimer social structure of a Long Island village.

919. DUNCAN, O. D., and REISS, A. J., JR. Social characteristics of urban and rural communities. New York, Wiley, 1956. 421 p. (Census Monograph Series) 280.12 D913

Partial contents: Ch. 2, Community size and urbanization; Ch. 11, Suburbs and urban fringe; Ch. 12, Rural-urban fringe; Ch. 13, Urban influences on rural population characteristics; Ch. 14, Metropolitan suburbs and independent cities; Ch. 15, Growing and declining Standard Metropolitan Areas and urban places.

920. FHA IN suburbia. Architect. Forum 107(3):160-161. Sept. 1957. 296.8 B76

The Federal Housing Administration and its younger brother, the Veterans' Administration housing program, have created a new class of Americans in a new environment - the "New Suburbia." It is composed of people who are alike in being young, married, parents of young children, in the same income group, the same ethnic group, with the same tastes, and the same ambitions. However, most of this new suburbia is destined to constitute the slums of tomorrow.

921. FAVA, S. F. Suburbanism as a way of life. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 21(1):34-37. Feb. 1956. 280.8 Am37

In contrast to the anonymity and nonneighborliness of cities, the suburb is an integrated neighborhood thought to be characteristic of rural areas. There is more socializing and more friendliness, due partly to the fact that the suburban population is more homogeneous than that of cities.

922. FOLEY, D. L. Neighbors or urbanites? The study of a Rochester residential district. Rochester, N. Y. Rochester U. Dept. Sociol., 1952. 75 p. Libr. Cong.

Describes the changing attitudes of the residents of the suburb toward community traditions, as a result of urbanization.

923. FOSKETT, J. M. Social structure and social participation. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 20(4):431-438. Aug. 1955. 280.8 Am37

A study of residents of two small towns in the metropolitan area of a large western city, one of which was located two miles from the city

proper, and the other of which, an agricultural town, was situated 14 miles from the city, on the main highway.

924. GIST, N. P. Ecological decentralization and rural-urban relationships. Rur. Sociol. 17(4):328-335. Dec. 1952. 281.28 R88

A study of 460 open-country families whose heads were employed in the city, showed that these decentralized urbanites retained contact with the city socially as well as economically, whereas the native farm families of the area continued their former rural way of life, with little or no contact with the city.

925. GIST, N. P. The new urban fringe. Sociol. & Social Res. 36(5):297-302. May 1952. 280.8 So15

The move to the suburbs began in the last century, but it has been only since the latest war that the move has extended to any great extent beyond the suburb and into the open country beyond - as much as 20 to 50 miles beyond the central city. In a study of a Midwest fringe it was found that wealthier urbanites tended to concentrate within the five-mile radius, while the low-income groups moved farther out. Cheaper land values and the opportunity to indulge in part-time farming motivated the less wealthy city workers to move beyond the urban fringe.

926. GORDON, R. E., and GORDON, K. K. Psychosomatic problems in a rapidly growing suburb. Amer. Med. Assoc. J. 170(15): 1757-1764. Aug. 8, 1959. 448.9 Am37

In a study of three communities of differing mobility, it was found that tension disorders were most prevalent in a rapidly growing suburban community, and least prevalent in a stable rural community. Incidence of tension disorders - ulcers, coronary thrombosis, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease - was greatest among young married women in the rapidly growing suburb.

927. HENDERSON, H. The mass-produced suburbs. 1-2. Harper's Mag. 207(1242):25-32; (1243):80-86. Nov.-Dec. 1953. 110 H23

Pt. 1, How people live in America's new towns, describes the manners and mores that have grown up in the newest American social experiment, the postwar communities like Levittown, and Park Forest. Pt. 2, Rugged American collectivism, describes the group life, the pressures to conform, and the means of becoming socially acceptable in the new mass suburb.

928. HIRZEL, R. K. Rural-urban interaction and rural social change. In Bertrand, A. L., ed. Rural sociology, Ch. 27. (or p. 414-426) New York, McGraw-Hill, 1958. 281.2 B463

Discusses urbanization, ruralization, and suburbanization as they are affected by the flow of cultural influences. Includes urban technological and economic dominance, urban ecological processes, mass communications, urban-innovated conveniences, rural idealism, rural and urban attitudes affecting social change, and rural social change in perspective.

929. JACO, E. G., and BELKNAP, I. Is a new family form emerging in the urban fringe? Amer. Sociol. Rev. 18(5):551-557. Oct. 1953. 280.8 Am37

The urban fringe is found to be contributing more than its share to the increase in population. Births in the fringe exceed those in both the city and rural areas. Both men and women marry younger in

the fringe than in the other areas, and there are few if any bachelors in the fringe. The historic functions of the family - economic, educational, recreational, religious, and social - are better maintained in the fringe, and the mother of the family is more likely to stay at home, and less likely to be employed outside the home.

930. KIMBALL, S. T. The new social frontier, the fringe. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 360, 38 p. June 1949. 100 M58S

A study designed to ascertain the effect of the rapid nonfarm increase in population on the traditional farm community. Both economically and socially, this traditional community showed signs of being shattered as farmland passed from productive purposes to residential use. The fringe was found to be in a state of social flux and to be unlike either the urban or rural society of old.

931. KISH, L. Differentiation in metropolitan areas. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 19(4):388-398. Aug. 1954. 280.8 Am37

A study of 11 large metropolitan areas revealed that the urban fringe extended an average of 20 miles out from the largest centers, and five miles out from the smaller. In the large cities, the degree of organization was greater in the inner circle of suburbs than in the outer circle.

932. MARTIN, W. T. A consideration of differences in the extent and location of the formal associational activities of rural-urban fringe residents. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 17(6):687-694. Dec. 1952. 280.8 Am37

The heretofore widely accepted theory of a rural-urban dichotomy in social participation has become increasingly artificial with the continuing settlement of the urban fringe by both rural and urban people. This paper attempts to ascertain whether factors found in previous studies of rural and urban residents bear any relationship in the case of a specific rural-urban fringe.

933. MARTIN, W. T. The rural-urban fringe; a study of adjustment to residence location. Eugene, Oreg. U. Press, 1953. 109 p. (Oregon University Studies in Sociology 1) 281.2 M362

Includes a review of the literature on the rural-urban fringe, going back to von Thunen's 1826 study of the city in relation to agriculture and the national economy (translated 1910).

The population of the fringe is described here as a mass "seeking to adjust to a habitat that is rural yet urban, by techniques that are neither rural nor urban. Their habitat reflects in its discord of land use the flux of their culture and the inconsistencies of their efforts to combine rural and urban ways of life," Preface.

934. MARTIN, W. T. Some socio-psychological aspects of adjustment to residence location in the rural-urban fringe. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 18(3):248-253. June 1953. 280.8 Am37

Fringe-area residents were found to have chosen the fringe NOT because of cheaper land, lower rents, and lower taxes, but for one of the following reasons: 1, A nonurban childhood; and 2, the desire for a garden. The very old and the very young were found to be least satisfied with fringe life. Men on the whole were the most satisfied, but in homes with all modern conveniences and with adequate transportation facilities, women were happiest.

935. MELVIN, B. L. The place of the part-time farmer. Rur. Sociol. 19(3):281-286. Sept. 1954. 281.8 R88

For whatever reason families move from the city to the country, it is not to participate in the old established institutions of the farming

community. The result is that in the United States the part-time farm areas surrounding the cities are the places of greatest group disintegration. New Deal efforts to guide the assault of the city on rural life were frustrated by the War, and there has been no such concerted effort as the Resettlement Administration since.

936. MUNSON, B. E. Attitudes towards urban and suburban residence in Indianapolis. Social Forces 35(1):76-80. Oct. 1956. 280.8 J823

The exodus of the population from the central city into the unincorporated suburbs presents many problems to city planners. The population of the Indianapolis suburbs increased 80% between 1940 and 1950, while that of the city increased only 9%. This study explores the reasons for this exodus, and attempts to find the causes for the increasing dissatisfaction with urban living.

937. NAGI, S. Z. Migration and communicative integration in a rural fringe population. Columbus, Ohio, 1958. 109 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - Ohio State University, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(9):2404. Mar. 1959. 241.8 M58

The study of a fringe area of Columbus, Ohio, revealed that the relationship between the two segments of the community - the indigenous farm people and the city-oriented newcomers - showed symptoms of conflict. The old residents were found to be more local-bound in their social relationships than the migrants.

938. NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL. Urban sprawl and health. New York, The council, 1958. 229 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the problems of health and sanitation resulting from urban sprawl and what if anything can be done about them.

939. ORMAN, A. D. Farmers' perceptions of nonfarmers' effects on community. Madison, Wis., 1958. 132 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(2):381. Aug. 1958. 241.8 M58

A study of the effect on farm populations of the influx of nonfarm rural-resident factory employees in three areas of Wisconsin. The results of the study indicate that there is no one program that can be adopted by agricultural extension planners which will expedite farm-rural nonfarm harmony in traditionally farming communities.

940. RAMSEY, C. E. Flight to the fringe affects social participation and leadership. Farm Res. [N. Y. Sta.] 23(3):4 July 1957. 100 N48A

Sociological study of the nonfarm rural resident of New York State.

941. RAMSEY, C. E., and DANLEY, R. A. Some effects of the fringe migration on channels of communication. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Sociol. B. 51, 25 p. Apr. 1957. 100 N48Cm

In Broome County, N. Y., between 1920 and 1950, the rural population increased 61%, although the farm population in the county decreased 24%. These figures show to what extent urban workers have been moving out to the country to live. The purpose of this study was to determine how this fringe migration affected the use of channels of communication.

Summary in Farm Res. 23(1):6. Jan. 1957. 100 N48A

942. RIESMAN, D. The suburban dislocation. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 314:123-146. Nov. 1957. 280.9 Am34

The new mass suburbs are creating a new class in America as well as a new philosophy of life. They may be said to forecast the egalitarian

future, where everyone thinks alike, lives alike, has similar tastes, and similar ambitions, the chief ambition being for peace and security in a suburb where nobody is too rich and nobody is too poor.

943. ROHRER, W. C., and HIRZEL, R. A methodological note on demographic analyses of the rural-urban fringe. Rur. Sociol. 22 (1):71-73. Mar. 1957. 281.28 R88

Notes that immediate contiguous suburbs of cities are as different from the central city as the more remote rural fringes, 10 to 20 miles from the city, are like the suburbs.

944. ROSSI, P. H. Why families move: a study in the social psychology of urban residential mobility. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1955. 220 p. Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the distinguishing features or characteristics of mobile as contrasted to stable urban households, and of the motives for changes of residence by individual families.

945. SCAFF, A. H. The effect of commuting on participation in community organizations. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 17(2):215-220. Apr. 1952. 280.8 Am37

Study of a typical suburban town revealed that: 1, The suburb is a community with an increasing commuter population; 2, whatever community interest the commuter expresses is divided between his place of residence and his place of work; 3, usually he participates very little in community affairs; 4, when he does participate he is apt to be the professional or higher-income suburbanite rather than the laboring or lower-income, less educated one.

946. SCHIFFERES, J. J. Beyond suburbia. Land & Water 10(1): 7-11. Spring 1959. 279.8 L222

The new "rurapolitan" civilization is now the dominating influence on American markets, culture, and politics. It already houses the bulk of the white American population from 0 to 17, and from 25 to 60. With city-employed families withdrawn to Rurapolia, the big cities are rapidly becoming the home of the minorities, of the childless, and of the misfit. Rurapolia is here to stay, and it incorporates many of the sturdy old rural virtues, as well as the sophistications of the city.

947. SCHNORE, L. F. The functions of metropolitan suburbs. Amer. J. Sociol. 61(5):453-458. Mar. 1956. 280.8 Am3

A study of selected characteristics of the larger suburbs located within the metropolitan areas of the United States in 1950 reveals a number of differences between industrial and residential suburbs. These differences are discussed here.

948. SCHNORE, L. F. The separation of home and work: a problem for human ecology. Social Forces 32(4):336-342. May 1954. 280.8 J823

The separation of place of work from place of residence is a recent phenomenon and is closely associated with industrialization. The daily journey to work may be tending to supersede migration as a means of adjustment to change. The author presents the hypothesis that the maximum distance from centers of activity at which a worker tends to locate is fixed at that point beyond which further savings in rent are insufficient to cover the added costs of transportation to these centers.

949. SEELEY, J. R., SIM, R.A., and LOOSLEY, E. Crestwood Heights; a study of the culture of suburban life. New York, Basic Books, 1956. 505 p. HHFA Libr.

A sociological study of a Canadian suburban community: its families, schools, and other institutions, and its hopes, beliefs, and aspirations.

950. SMITH, S. C. Economic conflicts in the rural-urban fringe; a problem of metropolitan organization. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 31:144-157. 1958. 280.9 W527P

Includes discussion by C. W. Jensen.

Differing interests of the three main groups who make up the population of the fringe lead to conflict in the area. These groups are: 1, The farmers, whose land value is affected by urbanization; 2, the suburbanites, who may live in the rural slums or on exclusive estates, but whose interests conflict with those of the established farm residents; and 3, the city itself, as the center of communication, employment, business, and public services.

951. SPECTORSKY, A. C. The exurbanites. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1955. 278 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the land and people beyond suburbia, and an analysis of the family life and social activities of the residents of such exurbanite communities as Bucks, Fairfield, and Rockland Counties, the North Shore, northern Westchester County, and elsewhere.

952. STABLER, G. M. Bejucal: social values and changes in agricultural practices in a Cuban rurban community. East Lansing, 1958. 236 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Michigan State University, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(7):1958. Jan. 1959. 241.8 M58

A study of 44 farmers in a metropolitan area of Cuba revealed that the more successful farmers were distinguished from their neighbors by their greater use of the services of the county agent, and by a greater willingness to use credit in their farming operations.

953. URBAN growth; policy, plan, process. Pub. Health Rpts. 73(9):795-802. Sept. 1958. 151.65 P96

The effect of urban growth and sprawling suburbs on public health and public health programs.

954. WHETTEN, N. L. Suburbanization as a field for sociological research. Rur. Sociol. 16(4):319-330. Dec. 1951. 281.28 R88

The suburban movement is a 2-way process, involving the city population moving into rural areas, and the adjacent farm areas caught up in the unfamiliar urban aura. Research in suburbanization leads beyond the boundaries of sociology into such neighboring disciplines as political science and land economics.

955. WHO'S who in suburbia. Economist 186:942-943. Mar. 15, 1958. 286.8 Ec7

Sociologists worry about the ultimate stultifying effect of conformity, uniformity, and "togetherness" that prevail in the new American suburbia, while city planners foresee huge rural slums in the future. Artists and architects bemoan the dulling of the aesthetic sense that results from the monotony and sameness of the typical housing development. Only the suburbanites themselves seem contented with suburbia.

956. WHYTE, W. H., JR. The transients. 1 - 3. Fortune 47(5): 112-117, 221-222, 224, 226; (6):126-131, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196; 48(1):84-88, 156-158, 160. May-July 1953. 110 F772

A discussion and description of the new suburbia and the people who live there, with special reference to Park Forest, Ill.

957. WOOD, R. C. Suburbia; its people and their politics. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1959. 340 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of Lincoln, Mass., a suburb of Boston, emphasizing suburban political ideology, its history, values, and consequences. The book goes beyond the examination of this better-than-average dormitory town, and considers other types of suburban communities. The author concludes that suburbanites resist twentieth-century ideals and values and consistently look to the past for guidance.

958. WOODBURY, C. Suburbanization and suburbia. Amer. J. Pub. Health 45(1):1-10. Jan. 1955. 449.9 Am3J

Suburbanization will continue into the foreseeable future. The central city will become increasingly a place of residence for the nonwhite, the lower-income laborer, and the elderly. The postwar suburban developments of small houses will become suburban slums, and the trend will be to larger houses in larger settings, farther out in the country. All these trends will create new problems in the area of public services.

959. ZIMMER, B. G. Farm background and urban participation. Amer. J. Sociol. 61(5):471-475. Mar. 1956. 280.8 Am3

A study to ascertain the importance of background in the assimilation of people in an urban environment, based on the hypothesis that the chief urban problems today are due, in part, to the fact that a large proportion of the population is made up of people not trained for city life. This situation will disappear eventually, as more and more people are born in urban environments, and fewer and fewer are born in rural environments in the United States.

960. ZIMMER, B. G., and HAWLEY, A. H. Local government as viewed by fringe residents. Rur. Sociol. 23(4):363-370. Dec. 1958. 281.28 R88

A poll of residents of a Flint, Mich., rural-fringe area revealed that although a large majority believed that all public services of eight named, except water and schools, were far better in the city than in the fringe, still 73% of those polled would oppose annexation by the city. At the same time,70% of city residents approved annexation of the fringe. The paradox may be explained either by ignorance on the part of the fringe residents (family heads) polled, or by a lack of local leadership.

RURAL AREAS

Encroachment on Rural Land

Urbanization

961. ABEL, H. Effect of expanding western population on livestock marketing and range value. Appraisal J. 21(2):239-243. Apr. 1953. 282.8 Am3

In the 12 Western States more than half of the total land area is used for grazing. More and more of this land is being withdrawn from production to meet the needs of an expanding population for housing, as cities and towns continue to grow.

962. ACKERMAN, E. A. The national environment of urban growth and highway construction. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 31:7-17. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The forces of industrialization and suburbanization can bring serious deterioration to urban life unless they are directed. The relation developed between highway construction and planned land use can have an important bearing on the national psychology of the future.

963. ADAMS, R. L. Our shrinking farm lands. Agr. Engin. 35(6):414-416. June 1954. 58.8 Ag83

Loss of agricultural land, while serious, is not the only evil aspect of the grabbing of land for roads, residences, parks, airports, military installations, etc. Loss of income from the land is equally serious. The author recommends a canvass of every county, and that all proposed withdrawals of farmland be studied in the light of the possible effect upon agriculture.

964. ALDRICH, D. G. California soils and the future. Calif. Anim. Indus. Conf. Proc. 10:57-61. 1957. 389.79 C124

Over 15% of California's best irrigated agricultural land has been diverted to nonagricultural use to meet the rising demand for land near cities for residential, industrial, and highway use. As farmers' taxes increase, they are forced out of the valleys and onto the surrounding higher land, where they must maintain production on poorer and poorer soil.

965. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. The urbanizing influence of the expressway and the need for planning and zoning. Planning Adv. Serv. Inform. Rpt. 71, 24 p. Feb. 1955. HHFA Libr.

Concludes that rural land within the area of influence of a new expressway should be viewed as land that is going to change rapidly to urban land and, as such, should be planned for like any other urban area.

966. ANDERSON, J. R., Poli, A., and REUSS, L. A. Clearing land for different uses. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:409-415. 1 Ag84Y

More than three million acres of woodland have been cleared since 1952 and converted to other uses - cropland and pasture, homesites, highways, airports, and industrial sites. And yet the area of farmland that has reverted to forest in recent years has exceeded the area cleared for pasture and crops in the Northern States. Land cleared for agricultural uses is usually second-growth woodland, while that cleared for residential uses is more apt to be good forest land.

967. ANDERSON, W. A. Flight to the fringe; effects on rural New York. Farm Res. 22(3):10-11. July 1956. 100 N48A

Between 1920 and 1950, the rural population of New York State increased by 63%, while the farm population decreased by 26%. As fewer and fewer farms are left to feed more and more people, technical services to the farmer will be more vital than ever.

968. BAKER, W. B. Changing community patterns in Saskatchewan. Canad. Geog. J. 56(2):44-56. Feb. 1958. 470 C162

Abandonment of the small family farm and the growing trend towards urbanization cause concern among some Canadians. The question posed is whether the advantages of urban living, with the improved services and higher standards of living, outweigh the more fundamental values that go with rural life.

969. BARLOWE, R. Land requirements for urbanization and highways. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):108-109. May 1959. 56.8 J822

From a national viewpoint it is difficult to dispute the desirability of the expected shift of vast acreages of land from agriculture to highways and urban uses. More land is needed for these purposes if we are to enhance the well-being of our citizens. Yet careful planning is needed to guarantee that good agricultural land is not taken when less fertile or productive sites would serve urban purposes just as well.

970. BARNARD, B. T. The impacts on land from metropolitan growth. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 31: 18-24. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.

A million acres of land per year going into homesites, highways, and other urban uses is bad enough, but the nature of the land taken makes the story even worse. Some of the best food-producing land in the country has been urbanized. Decisions involving qualitative as well as quantitative control of land use must be made before it is too late.

971. BEAR, F. E. The question: survival space; "we can lick it!" N. J. Farm & Gard. 27(12):30, 32, 34, 36-37. Dec. 1956. 6 G162

Of New Jersey's entire land holdings of 4,814,000 acres, 161,000 acres are occupied by industry, 871,000 by urban residences, and 414,000 by parks and highways. Each year more land is taken out of agriculture for nonagricultural uses, as industry continues to expand. The only hope for the survival of agriculture in the State is seen to lie in the reclamation of coastal marshes and of fertile ocean bottom, and in the conversion of some 600,000 acres of indifferent woodland and pastureland to crop use.

972. BEAUMONT, A. B. A look at urbanization. Soil Conserv. 24(1):3-7. Aug. 1958. 1.6 So3S

Urbanization is not confined to the environs of large cities, but can develop in isolated spots where conditions are favorable. Large industries or government installations are often the nuclei of these developments. Developers will pay up to $20,000 per acre for good, level farmland that can be easily developed, rather than bother with rocky or hilly land which could be more easily spared by agriculture.

973. BERNALILLO COUNTY, N. MEX., RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. Bernalillo County rural development program. New Mex. Col. Agr. Agr. Ext. C. 292, 34 p. Oct. 1958. 275.29 N463E

The population of the county in which Albuquerque is situated is increasing at an annual natural rate of 5,000. Many out-of-State new residents are also attracted to the county by the climate, while many new industries are settling in the area. The city is expanding into the surrounding agricultural area; it is predicted that eventually the county will lose its agricultural character and develop as a resort area and as a site for light industry.

974. BERTRAND, A. L. Rural locality groups: changing patterns, change factors, and implications. Rur. Sociol. 19(2):174-179. June 1954. 281.28 R88

Among the changes discussed is the increasing number of people who are moving to rural residences while maintaining employment in urban centers. It is predicted that more and more nonfarm workers will establish rural homes, and that this trend will involve changes in the way of rural life.

975. BIERY, J. Pavement eats up more cropland than erosion. Com. Fert. & Plant Food Indus. 96(4):36. Apr. 1958. 57.8 C73

The United States is losing more good cropland to urban expansion than it is to erosion of the soil. A modern superhighway alone takes at least 40 acres per mile. Yet only one-fifth of the area of the country is suitable for agriculture. Why, asks the author, can't highway and suburban development be directed to the four-fifths of the country's land area that is NOT suitable for cultivation?

976. BLACK, J. D. Problem of the low-income farmers. J. Farm Econ. 37(2):353-357. May 1955. 280.8 J822

One of the main causes of low income in agriculture is said to be the lack of land for farming. Cites the fact that in New England alone, between 1850 and 1920, eight million acres of land went out of agriculture and into nonfarm uses. The result was that when larger farms became an economic necessity, there was no land left to be added to the small existing farms in the New England States.

977. BLACK, T. R., and others. Impact of urbanization in Davis County. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 369, 46 p. Aug. 1954. 100 Ut1

C. D. Fredrickson, W. A. DeHart, C. J. Skidmore, and D. C. Carter, joint authors.

Discusses the effects of urbanization on changes in institutions, community morale, social participation, level of living, family relations, and the role of women.

978. BLACK, T. R. Urbanization brings social and economic changes to Davis County. Farm & Home Sci. [Utah Sta.] 13:90-91. Dec. 1952. 100 Ut1F

In 1940 Utah was a primarily agricultural State. By 1950 new industries and a wave of inmigrants from surrounding States had transformed Utah into a preponderantly urban State. Davis County is a typical example of the change in population distribution in the State.

979. BLANCH, G. T. Is it necessary to use the limited irrigable land for industrial and urban expansion? Farm & Home Sci. [Utah Sta.] 16:26-27, 42-43. June 1955. 100 Ut1F

In the 4 most rapidly growing counties of Utah, 7% of all irrigated land has been taken out of agriculture and devoted to housing for the expanding towns and cities since 1942. This amounts to the equivalent of 519 irrigated farms. Of the total land taken from farms, 92.5% had been surveyed and classified by soil technologists, 74.3% being adjudged suitable for crops, and 25.7% suitable for grazing.

980. BLOCK, G. D. M. The spread of towns. London, Conserv. Polit. Centre, Feb. 1954. 54 p. (CPC Research Series 132) Libr. Cong.

An examination of the repercussions of obsolescence and outward sprawl on the agriculture of Great Britain, and of the experiences with the development of new towns.

981. BLOOM, H. H. The impact of rapid industrialization on Canadian agriculture. Agr. Inst. Rev. 11(5):17-20, 22. Sept./Oct. 1956. 7 Ag8

Discusses the possible effects of the transfer of farmland for use as industrial and residential sites, highways, airports, etc., on Canadian agriculture, and concludes that there is little threat in the trend. Figures show that only 100,000 acres out of 174 million farm acres in Canada have been lost to agriculture since 1951 - less than one-tenth of 1%.

982. BOGUE, D. J. Metropolitan growth and farmland. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):6-10. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

A study of the urban process in terms of acres of land consumed and population growth, with emphasis on the conversion of land to nonagricultural uses in the vicinity of growing metropolitan centers.

983. BOGUE, D. J. Metropolitan growth and the conversion of land to nonagricultural uses. Oxford, Ohio, 1956. 33 p. (Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution 11) Libr. Cong.

Using census figures for 1929-54, the author sets out to measure the transfer of land to urban use, and to relate this transfer to population change, thus deriving an estimate of a ratio linking land use to population.

984. BOGUE, D. J. Urbanism in the United States, 1950. Amer. J. Sociol. 60(5):471-486. Mar. 1955. 280.8 Am3

The United States is now one of the most urbanized nations in the world. In 1940, only 56% of the population was urban; in 1950, 64% of all Americans lived in cities and their fringes, a percentage equaled only by Great Britain. Of the 36% of the population which dwelt in the open country, well over half commuted to work in urban centers. Four main causes of this increase in city population are: 1, Natural increase within cities; 2, attainment of urban status through population growth of former rural towns; 3, inmigration; and 4, the declining demand for manual labor in agriculture.

985. BRACEY, H. E. Some aspects of rural depopulation in the United Kingdom. Rur. Sociol. 23(4):383-391. Dec. 1958. 281.28 R88

Rural emigration has made the United Kingdom the most urbanized nation in the world and has created major conurbations which house nearly a third of the population. This attraction to the city has been caused partly by job opportunities in industry, and partly by the withdrawal of more and more land from agriculture to meet the needs of urbanization. This loss of farmland may be counteracted by more mechanization and more intensive use of the land farmed at present, and a greater use of marginal and neglected land.

986. BRANDT, K. The issue of urban encroachment upon agricultural land. West. Area Devlpmt. Conf. Proc. 3:98-101. 1956. 280.9 W5222

Discredits the prevailing idea that agricultural land in urbanizing areas should be preserved. States that it is an error to declare Class I soil the country's greatest asset when, in fact, industrial and residential development will eventually bring more wealth to the country than will good soil left in agricultural use.

987. BRYANT, D. S. Newtown, America - in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. 1-2. Amer. City 57(7):106-107; (8):124-125. July-Aug. 1952. 98.58 Am31

The buying up of farms, and the conversion of an agricultural county into an industrial and residential area.

988. BUTLER, G. D. The land grab for building purposes. Recreation 50(6):204-206. June 1957. Libr. Cong.

Open space is constantly being threatened, not only by the highway grab but even more by private enterprise in the competition for cheap building sites. Across the whole nation, public recreation areas are being disposed of, or allocated to urban uses, to an alarming degree.

989. CALIFORNIA. LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND ZONING. State greenbelt legislation and the problem of urban encroachment on California agriculture, a preliminary report. Sacramento, May 1957. 63 p. (Assembly Interim Committee Reports 1955-57, v. 13, no.14) HHFA Libr.

Partial contents: Ch. 3, Impact of urbanization of agricultural land; Ch. 4, Need for agricultural conservation; Ch. 5, Experience with the greenbelt law; Ch. 6, Proposals to conserve agricultural land.

990. CARTER, R. M. Summer and country homes in the West River Valley. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 591, 23 p. June 1956. 100 V59

Out-of-State families moving to Vermont have brought change to many villages and neighborhoods, and have counteracted the decline in population in agriculture. A study of Windham County.

991. CASE, D. E. Oak Ridge, Tennessee: a geographic study. Knoxville, 1955. 316 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Tennessee, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(11):2159-2160. Nov. 1955. 241.8 M58

In the late summer of 1942, large sections of rural Anderson and Roane Counties were acquired by the Government for the Manhattan Project. There followed the wholesale removal of farms and farmers, and the rapid emergence of a thriving city. Oak Ridge is the fifth largest city in Tennessee, with factories, laboratories, service establishments, and vast areas of housing developments, with schools, shopping centers, and other urban facilities.

992. CHAPMAN, C. W. Trends in the South. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):106-107. May 1959. 56.8 J822

Three times as much agricultural land is removed annually from agriculture by conversion to other uses (particularly for urban expansion and highway construction) as is destroyed by erosion. Land-use planning in the South must recognize competitive uses of land.

993. CHILDS, G. W. Progress report No. 1. Charlottesville, Va. Council Highway Invest. & Res., Apr. 1958. 40 p. Libr. Cong.

An economic survey of the influence of limited-access highways on land use and land values.

994. CIRIACY-WANTRUP, S. V. Conceptual problems in projecting the demand for land and water. Berkeley, Calif. U., Div. Agr. Sci., May 1959. 34 p. (Giannini Foundation Paper 176) 281.9 G34

The need for policy measures in land allocation arises not from the fact that irrigated land is being transferred to urban-industrial development, but from the fact that this transfer is taking place in a haphazard, leapfrogging manner involving high costs both to the agriculture passed over and to the resulting sprawled-out urban communities.

995. THE CITY'S threat to open land. Architect. Forum 108(1): 87-90, 166. Jan. 1958. 296.8 B76

Class I farmland accounts for only 10% of this country's total cropland, and only 3.8% of total land, but it produces 20% of our food supplies. About half of Class I land is located around our cities. Even with present food surpluses "it is economic nonsense to retire (and destroy) the most productive, rather than the marginal, land. ... Yet the farmer has no choice but to sell when sprawl entraps him," p. 89.

996. CLAWSON, M. Agriculture and urban-industrial growth. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):2-6. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

Concedes that urban expansion creates problems for rural areas, but considers that the real concern should be with the kind of cities that are growing up on our erstwhile farms. Farm people have a direct interest in the cities of the future, for their own children will live in them.

997. COLBURN, W. H. The public's domain. Mich. Conserv. 24(5):19-23. Sept./Oct. 1955. 279.9 M582

In southern areas of Michigan, rural residents and private enterprise are gobbling up land at a furious rate. Some of this land might better have been put into public ownership for park or wildlife uses. The present intermingling of private and public lands will continue to give a constant dribble of cases where adjustments in ownership will be necessary.

998. COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. Sprawl. Ottawa, Aug. 1957. 7 p. HHFA Libr.

The 4 evil effects of urban sprawl are described as: 1, Sprawl produces badly served communities; 2, it is costly to all concerned; 3, it destroys productive farmland prematurely; and 4, it ensures that eventual development of the areas affected will be difficult and inefficient.

999. *CONVERSE, P. D., and RUSSELL, R. J. Why city workers live in agricultural villages. Ill. U. Cur. Econ. Comment 12:37-46. Aug. 1950. Ill. U. Libr.

1000. THE COUNTY that became a city. Engin. News-Rec. 159(14):30-31, 33-34, 37. Oct. 3, 1957. 290.8 En34

The story of Nassau County, N. Y., which in the 17 years since 1940 has changed from a prosperous and fertile farmland to a densely packed suburban community of nearly 2 million homes, 5,500 stores, and 1,187 industrial buildings packed into less than 300 square miles of space.

1001. CROWE, S. Tomorrow's landscape. London, Architect. Press, 1956. 207 p. 98.5 C88

A plan for preserving the rural beauty of Great Britain in spite of the colossal new undertakings that industrialization has brought. Huge power stations, hydroelectric schemes, mines, and factories were never meant to fit into the small-scale landscape of England. Nature is fighting a losing battle with civilization, and the battle will be utterly lost unless man can find ways to reconcile the pattern of the countryside with the needs of the city civilization of today.

1002. DAHLING, R. Urban growth on farm lands. West. Fruit Grower 12(5):11-12. May 1958. 95.8 G762

Since the advent of World War II, nearly three million acres, or 16%, of California's total cultivable lands, have been gobbled up by factories, freeways, suburban homes, and shopping centers. To prevent further loss of agricultural land, it is recommended that the Federal Government acquire title to the best land, and either lease or sell it solely for agricultural use.

1003. DARBY, H. C. The changing English landscape. Geog. J. 117(4):377-398. Dec. 1951. 472 G29

Discusses the changing land use in England and Wales since the 1086 Domesday Survey. Points out that in the 18th century one out of every

*Not examined.

ten persons in England and Wales lived in London, while at the present time, even though the population has increased more than ten-fold, one out of every five persons lives in London. These figures "serve to emphasize the spreading tide of bricks and mortar that is blotting out the countryside," p. 394.

1004. DASSMAN, R. F. Environmental conservation. New York, Wiley, 1959. 307 p. 279 D26

Partial contents: Ch. 4, Agricultural lands and soil conservation; Ch. 8, Land and wild animal life; Ch. 10, The conservation of environments. Includes a discussion of the loss of good agricultural land to urbanization, and methods of preserving remaining good land for farming by classification and zoning, and of restoring already paved-over fertile land to agriculture and food production.

1005. DE LAUBENFELS, D. J. Where Sherman passed by. Geog. Rev. 47(3):381-395. July 1957. 500 Am35G

Central Georgia changed almost overnight from a region of large, wealthy plantations to a region of small tenant farms after Sherman's Civil War march in 1864. Now even the small tenant farms are disappearing with the disappearing Negro, and while some large white-owned farms are taking their place, most dwellings in the region are rural nonfarm residences of city-employed commuters from Atlanta and other nearby cities.

1006. DUKEMINIER, J. J. Urban development. Blood Horse 77(24):1073, 1076-1079. June 6, 1959. 42.8 T392

Describes the devastation being wrought on the beauty of the Fayette County, Ky., landscape as the city of Lexington expands, gobbling up horse farms in its march through the Bluegrass region. "Every acre surrendered to the bulldozer has meant an acre of serenely beautiful and fertile land lost. And the farmers, especially on the horse farms, have no comparable place to go," p. 1073.

1007. DUNCAN, O. D. Impact of urbanization on family farms. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):16-19. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

In 1950 one out of every nine United States farms was located in a metropolitan county. On these semiurbanized farms it was found that: 1, The level of living was higher than on extremely rural farms; 2, closeness to metropolitan markets permitted crop specialization and higher returns per acre; 3, utilities services were better and cheaper; and 4, supplementation of farm income with nonfarm employment was aided by access to urban labor markets.

1008. ECONOMIST. INTELLIGENCE UNIT. Land use and farming - a pointer to the next twenty years. Agr. Rev. 2(8):60-63. Jan. 1957. 30.08 Ag8

In recent years, England and Wales have lost over 300,000 acres of agricultural land to buildings, sports grounds, airports, and government installations. It is estimated that by 1970, 600,000 more farm acres will be required for new housing and new roads. After that the population is expected to decline slowly, eliminating the need for further construction, and stabilizing the agricultural land area at 97.5% of its present acreage.

1009. ELLIOTT, C. H., JR., and BEYER, G. H. The changing farm housing inventory. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 930, 35 p. July 1958. 100 N48C

Includes changing uses of properties from operating farms to housing for city workers and retired people in New York.

1010. FARGO, F. Missile age center suddenly thrust into quiet California valley area. West. City 35(5):36-37. May 1959. Libr. Cong.

When the Federal Government announced the missile center in Santa Barbara County in 1957, the County went into action to prepare to serve an expected residential population of 40,000, in addition to new industries. Land-use plans and subdivision zoning regulations were adopted, and studies were made of water, sewage, park, and school requirements for the new community.

1011. FOSTER, J. H. Change in the rural areas of St. Lawrence County, New York. Ithaca, 1957. 366 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Cornell University. 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(12):2736-2737. Dec. 1957. 241.8 M58

Discusses the effect of the St. Lawrence Seaway and associated power projects on land use and employment patterns in the county. It is expected that by 1960 there will be a 25% decrease in the number of farms in the County, and a 28% decrease in the agricultural labor force.

1012. FOSTER, W. A., JR. Rural resident community identification and community change over a ten-year period: a study of a south central New York rural community, 1947 and 1957. Ithaca, 1958. 163 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Cornell University, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(10):2677-2678. Apr. 1959. 241.8 M58

In the ten-year period, the farm population of Odessa decreased from 21 to 10% of the total population, while rural nonfarm residents increased from 61 to 70% of the total population. The influx of nonfarm rural residents posed problems for maintaining community solidarity.

1013. FOWLER, H. C. Changes in the Northern Dairy region. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:114-121. 1 Ag84Y

In 1956, the total land area of the Northern Dairy region was 235 million acres, 10% less than in 1940. In the Northeast, much farmland was abandoned after 1900, so that in New York alone dairyland decreased by a third, while in Wisconsin it increased by a sixth. Numbers of dairy cows dropped by 300,000 in New York, while increasing by more than 1 million in Wisconsin. However, since 1940, acreages have been declining in all areas of the Northern Dairy region.

1014. FUQUA, N. J. We're burying our best cropland! Mkt. Growers J. 86(2):2, 27. Feb. 1957. 6 M34

If the trend towards urbanization of our best cropland continues at its present rate, in 15 years we will have lost over 100 million acres of farmland to nonagricultural uses.

1015. GAFFNEY, M. M. Urban expansion - will it ever stop? U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:503-522. 1 Ag84Y

A striking aspect of today's cities is their rapid outward thrust. Urban land values being what they are, cities gobble up farmland at the rate of about 400,000 acres a year. At the same time, vacant lands within the city are bypassed because of their high price. Utilizing these sites would not only save the city the cost of extending services and utilities out into the fringes, but it would also take the pressure off the agricultural land. The author concludes with the admonition that urban land values must be lowered to encourage more building within the city.

1016. GARVER, W. B. Are cities gobbling up our farmland? Chemurg. Digest 14(9):16-17, 19. Sept. 1955. 381 N213 Na

"Perhaps the problem of protecting our good cropland from urban encroachment has been over-rated. ... There are few, if any, close students of agriculture and the farm economy who see this problem [loss of land for food-production needs] in the future as one involving land shortage," p. 16. Concludes that the forces of urbanization are natural and inevitable, and it is questionable whether regulation should be undertaken to protect cropland from the changes in the value of land which society places upon it.

1017. GLIKSON, A. Recreational land use. In International Symposium on Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, p. 896-914. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1956. 278.9 In8

"Urban man should realize that when he conquered the countryside and created the towns he at the same time lost important environmental values. Forced to search for his own recreation he returns to the country," p. 914. But on his return to the country he finds that "urban expansion has led to a gradual deterioration of the rural and indigenous landscape," p. 896.

1018. GRAY, A. J. Urbanization - a fact; a challenge. Tenn. Planner 16(5):145-154. Apr. 1957. 280.7 T25T

The South is a land in transition from a rural farming region to a land of cities and factories. In 1929, one in two employed persons worked in agriculture. By 1952, only one in four was in agriculture. In 1937, only one in four Southerners lived in urban areas. Today two in five live in cities or towns. Between 1940 and 1950 the rural non-farm population grew by 9,000,000 people, while the population of the region grew by only 5,000,000. Most of these 9,000,000 are now living in the fringe areas of cities and towns.

1019. GREELEY, R. B. Transportation - an essential part of any comprehensive planning. Traffic Q. 12(1):5-16. Jan. 1958. HHFA Libr.

Regional planners and highway planners must work together in the early stages of highway and regional planning programs so that total land-use patterns will result from a single planning process.

1020. GREGOR, H. F. Urban pressures on California land. Land Econ. 33(4):311-325. Nov. 1957. 282.8 J82

Urban pressures on agricultural land are not peculiar to California, but the intensity of many of these pressures is far greater there. It is not impossible that eventually California may become completely urbanized and will depend for its food on the humid East.

Comment on this article, by J. Gillies and F. Mittelbach, in Land Econ. 34(1):80-83. Feb. 1958.

1021. GRIFFIN, P. F., and CHATHAM, R. L. Population: a challenge to California's changing citrus industry. Econ. Geog. 34(3): 272-276. July 1958. 278.8 Ec7

Relates the rapid growth of population to increasing demands for land for residential purposes and in turn to a reduction in the acreages of citrus fruits in and around the metropolitan areas, and a shift of present and future production to a new citrus fruit belt in the Central Valley.

1022. GRIFFIN, P. F., and CHATHAM, R. L. Urban impact on agriculture in Santa Clara County, California. Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann. 48(3):195-208. Sept. 1958. 500 As73

Urban and industrial expansion in California has already consumed its agricultural heartland, and what it will devour in the next few years is alarming to contemplate. Suggested here is a plan to establish agricultural greenbelts among the expanding urban communities, as a benefit not only to the farmer but to the rural dweller as well.

1023. GUMBEL, W. C. Resource development in low-income farm areas. In Conservation Foundation. Resource training for business, industry, government, p. 42-50. New York, 1958. 279.12 C764

Industrial development in West Virginia will continue to grow during the years ahead, while agriculture will become less important. Already large areas of the State's Class I land located along the principal waterways have been taken over by new industries, growing cities, new highways, and other facilities.

1024. HARRIS, C. D. The pressure of residential-industrial land use. In International Symposium on Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, p. 881-895. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1956. 278.9 In8

"Protests against the waste of good agricultural land by cities have been widely proclaimed," but "in assessing the relative value of alternative land uses, we should think in terms of total output in relation to total input, not merely in terms of physical quantities," p. 883. Concludes that "the role of cities as centers of cultural and economic change transcends their role in space competition with agriculture," p. 890.

1025. HARRIS, W. N. Newark, Ohio, and its environs: a geographical evaluation. Columbus, Ohio, 1953. 198 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Ohio State University, 1953.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(3):1009-1012. Mar. 1957. 241.8 M58

Between 1900 and 1950 the outstanding change was the growth of the rural-urban fringe, and the establishment of industries. With rapid urbanization new hardships were placed on farmers, who although they had increased markets had less land and fewer available laborers. Only 6% of the surrounding land was still in farms in 1950, but increased mechanization and the use of less desirable farmland solved some of the problems.

1026. HEADY, E. O. Adjustments in production to a growing economy. J. Farm Econ. 37(5):1060-1069. Dec. 1955. 280.8 J822

"Increased suburbanization can be looked upon as a production trend for a growing economy. Agriculturists sometimes point to this development as a bad use of good land resources, since no physical product is forthcoming. Regardless of this physiocratic notion, there is as much 'goodness' in using farmland to produce residence products as to produce food products. . . . Since the supply of agricultural land is large relative to the demand for its food and fiber products in our current stage of economic growth, further suburbanization should be looked upon with favor. . . . ," p. 1065-1066.

1027. HEALY, P., JR. The urban age. Va. Munic. Rev. 34(9): 213, 215-216. Sept. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The universal escape to the fringes has been a disaster, spreading urban slums into the countryside and destroying pleasant neighborhoods. State municipal leagues which now exist in 44 States (including Alaska) are in the best position for curing the evil of urban sprawl.

1028. HEISIG, C. P., WOOTEN, H. H., and CHRISTENSEN, R. P. Balanced development of resources. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:584-592. 1 Ag84Y

If our population doubles in the next half century as it did in the last 50 years, we will need to expand farm production by as much as we are now producing in order to meet consumptive needs. At the same time, with more people, more land will be needed for urban and industrial development, highways, airports, and other urban uses. Can we find ways of doubling farm output on still less land than we have now? Various suggestions are offered, such as reclamation of now unused land, increased irrigation, and shifts from forest to cropland.

1029. HOLFORD, SIR W. The best of both worlds: decentralization and redevelopment as a combined operation. Housing Rev. 6(6): 173-177. Nov./Dec. 1957. HHFA Libr.

Includes discussion.

A discourse on urban sprawl in England, and some solutions to the problem of destruction of the countryside.

1030. HOLM, P. L., and SCOFIELD, W. H. The market for farm real estate. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:198-205. 1 Ag84Y

Each year about a million acres of farmland are bought for nonfarm uses, and an even larger amount is withdrawn from the farm real-estate market and held for future nonfarm development. Unlike the back-to-the-farm movement of the depression years which had its origin in unemployment and insecurity, the present trend reflects the improvement in the standard of living in rural areas, where city people can now enjoy the comforts of the town with the pleasures of the country. Very few of the farms bought for residences are ever returned to production.

1031. HONZATKO, G. J. Macomb County: a study of the expansion of urban uses and the absorption of farmland. Ann Arbor, 1957. 220 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Michigan, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 18(4):1394. Apr. 1958. 241.8 M58

Conclusions drawn from the study were: Urbanism has so far accounted for the absorption of 65 square miles of farmland; the rate of farmland absorption will increase; by 1980, 47 square miles will be in urban use, of which 30 square miles will comprise the most highly productive farmland in the county.

1032. HOROTH, V. L. Industrialization - bitter fruit for agricultural nations. Mag. Wall St. 90:83-85, 116. Apr. 19, 1952. 286.8 M27

Discusses the loss of agricultural land and people to industrialization in Brazil, India, eastern Europe, Argentina, Australia, and Mexico. In some of these countries, the demand for food stemming from the increasing population and a rise in living standards with urbanization of the people has convinced governments that farming must be given as much opportunity to advance as city industries.

1033. HOROTH, V. L. Over-industrialization causing food shortages and inflation in agricultural economics. Mag. Wall St. 100(6): 343-345, 372-373. June 8, 1957. 286.8 M27

In some of the underdeveloped countries the combination of headlong industrialization and inflation dislocated the balance of the national economy. Agriculture was neglected as people flocked to the factories,

and this resulted in food shortages. For some countries, such as India and Mexico which have little good soil, industrialization will be the answer, but it is out of place in such fertile lands as Hungary, Indonesia, and Argentina where proper agricultural programs could assure the people a fair per capita income.

1034. HOWARD, J. T. New highways may create new towns in wrong places. House & Home 11(5):61. May 1957. 296.8 H813

With bigger houses on bigger lots, by 1975 we may expect that our metropolitan fringes will cover at least twice as much land as they do now. If new highways destroy greenbelts by encouraging developments in places that should remain rural, these highways will have harmed the country as a whole.

1035. HUNT, E. H. It's your town and it's your choice. Rur. New Yorker 105:339, 350-351. May 21, 1955. 6 R88

Much of the farmland along the New York and Massachusetts throughways will eventually become industrialized. Parts of farms are being bought up, leaving the farmer with a greater problem than if his entire farm had been taken. Rural zoning will help solve many problems for the encircled farmer.

1036. HUNT, K. Facing suburban engulfment. Land & Water 10(1):3-7. Spring 1959. 279.8 L222

A discussion of suburbia's impact on rural land use, and the growing threat of unchecked population growth. Points out that over half of the Class I soil that originally existed in America has been appropriated for other than agricultural use.

1037. THE IMPACT of suburbanization upon rural land use. Land & Water 2(2):12. Summer 1956. 279.8 L222

Millions of acres on the fringes of cities are now occupied by 3- to 15-acre homesteads, as well as by housing developments of less than a half acre per house. In Maryland this represents more than a million acres of once fertile and productive farmland; in Ohio more than a half million acres. These city people create new problems for their farming neighbors.

1038. INDUSTRIAL revolution and urban dominance. In International Symposium on Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, p. 434-448. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1956. 278.9 In8

Are cities parasites of agriculture, or is agriculture a parasite of the city? Two answers are given: 1, Industrialization and urbanization have found work and a means of livelihood for surplus agricultural people; and 2, the urban economy is invading the countryside and destroying the means of food production. Discussion follows.

1039. JEHLIK, P. J., BEAL, G. M., and WAKELEY, R. E. You're getting new neighbors! Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext. Iowa Farm Sci. 9(1):521-524. July 1954. 275.28 Io94

The increasing number of nonfarm families living in formerly all agricultural communities creates many problems: 1, The distribution and settlement of these fringe families is unplanned and uncharted; and 2, the problems of providing schools and other institutional and service facilities for the increased population in rural areas is acute.

1040. JOHNSON, S. E. Principles of land utilization. In Timmons, J. F., and Murray, W. G., eds. Land problems and policies, p. 59-81. Ames, Iowa State Col. Press, 1950. 282 T48

Among the many uses that compete with agriculture for the land are urban, suburban, and residential. The area of greatest difficulty is the suburban, or fringe area, because this is the margin of transference between urban and rural uses. In the more strictly rural residential settings beyond the suburbs, the competition between agricultural and nonagricultural uses is less, and agriculture may live easily with the nonagricultural elements in the community.

1041. AL-KHASHAB, W. H. Population and settlements of Holden, Massachusetts. (Abs.) Clark U. Diss. & Theses 3:17. 1955. 241.8 C54D

Evolution of an area from agricultural through industrial to residential. The study appraises adjustments made in each period, and attempts to foresee some of the problems the area will face as the current residential era develops.

1042. LEE, A. T. M. Getting and using land in time of war. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:87-95. 1 Ag84Y

During World War II the Army and Navy leased or bought nearly 17 million acres of land from individuals, municipalities, and State governments. A large part of this land had been highly productive, as it is the best, most level, and most deeply cultivated land that lends itself most easily and economically to development for military needs. Of the land purchased from private owners alone, a fourth had been in cropland, and a third in pasture and range.

1043. LEE, R. F., GROSENBAUGH, L. R., and THOMPSON, H. T. Permanent open spaces in the region. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1953:50-66. 280.9 Am322

A discussion of the way in which our urban-industrial life is invading our natural environment, encroaching on wildlife refuges, national parks, and areas of scenic beauty throughout the country.

1044. LEONARD, J. W. People and land. Mich. Conserv. 24(6):18-22. Nov./Dec. 1955. 279.9 M582

Industrial plants, highways, railroads, airports, and urban housing are all necessary land uses, but they are definitely in conflict with agriculture. Where will urbanization lead us? "Perhaps, as populations grow and occupy more land, people will grow more intellectual, and be able to find necessary relaxation by turning inward with their own thoughts - an activity which would require only a square yard of space per individual. That time, however, seems far in the future," p. 21.

1045. LOOMIS, C. P. Wildlife and recreation; the past and the future. Mich. Conserv. 24(3):2-7. May/June 1955. 279.9 M582

Fringe development is a new thing in history and is encroaching on the wildlife and recreational areas within the State of Michigan as in all parts of the nation. The fringe population, although concentrated around the large cities, is distributed quite generally through the countryside. It is predicted that nonfarm housing needs will press upon recreational and wildlife needs at an ever increasing rate.

1046. LUBAR, R. A new decade of public works. 1-2. Fortune 58(3):106-111, 234, 238, 240. Sept. 1958. 110 F772

Pt. 1, The highway billions, includes a discussion of the right-of-way problem, and estimates that $5 billion of the $40 billion to be spent on the Federal highway program will go for land purchases, both rural and urban. Pt. 2, Interchange ahead, describes what will happen to the countryside if planning is left entirely to the engineers. As an

example, the effects of the interchange of two expressways in Pennsylvania are recounted. Not only agricultural land, but even rural towns and historic buildings were wiped out.

1047. MCCRACKEN, D. M., and GOODWIN, C. A. The industrial and public traffic in our rural areas. Traffic Q. 7(3):303-323. July 1953. HHFA Libr.

Discusses the effect of industrial and commercial decentralization on the traffic and transportation systems of communities in the 50,000-and-under-population group, with emphasis on the industrial aspect.

1048. MCKEE, R. Revolution in agriculture. Mich. Conserv. 24(4):30-32. July/Aug. 1955. 279.9 M582

Pressures against our land are growing. "Populations of people who don't know one end of a cow from another are mushrooming out from city centers into rural areas," p. 30. For the farmer, rurbanization means one of two things: Either he gives up farming altogether; or he expands, increasing his investment in land and in expensive mechanical equipment.

1049. MAJEED, A. A. Land use in the town of Berlin, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Theses 22:89-92. 1950. 241.8 C54

Berlin has been a strictly agricultural township throughout its history, and now is an agricultural island among the surrounding industrial towns. Lack of sources for waterpower prevents its becoming industrialized. However, farms are becoming fewer and more specialized in the area, and the town seems to be developing as a residential area for the workers in the nearby industries.

1050. MANHEIM, U. L. The Florida Everglades; their farming prospects; the future land use pattern of the central and southern Florida Flood Control District. Coral Gables, 1954. 60 p. (Miami, Fla. University. Bureau of Business & Economics Research. Area Development Series 5) 282.017 M31

The fast-growing urban centers along the lower Atlantic seaboard will need additional land to care for future expansion and may cut deeply into the potential supply of farmland. About half of the 530,000 acres of farmland which are expected to be utilized for nonfarm purposes are in land-capability Class I. The projected urban land demand is calculated for an average density of 5,000 persons per square mile for urban centers, and 2,000 to 2,500 persons per square mile for the urban-fringe areas.

1051. MARPLES, E. Housing and agriculture. Munic. J. 60 (3115):2087-2090. Oct. 31, 1952. Libr. Cong.

Sites cleared of slums in Great Britain's cities, in which water and sewers already exist, must be reused for housing to as great an extent as possible before taking up valuable agricultural land for housing.

1052. MARTIN, W. T. Ecological change in satellite rural areas. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 22(2):173-183. Apr. 1957. 280.8 Am37

In the United States the necessary conditions prevail (plentiful land in the satellite area and a high level of living) for the deconcentration of industry, population, and business, and the accompanying conversion of rural land to nonagricultural uses. As selected parts of the rural area become incorporated into the city, their places are taken by other rural areas. The change is continuous.

1053. MASSINGHAM, H. J. Folly in the new towns; building on rich farmland continues and more is being planned: what, and how, shall we eat? Field 200:146. July 26, 1952. 10 F45

"By a kind of fatality, housing estates are almost invariably laid out on good agricultural land." Extractive industries and factories are also eating up good land. New roads, too, with their wide "grass verges," have taken 457,240 acres, the equivalent of 5,000 farms of average size. If this trend continues, the author asks how it will be possible eventually to feed 50,000,000 Britons.

1054. MAYER, H. M. Cities, transportation, and technology. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:493-502. 1 Ag84Y

Expressways, a new development in transportation, have meant new urban growth and are of increasing significance in the evolution of future urban land use. With rights-of-way often 300 feet wide, and with interchanges requiring vast areas of land, hundreds of thousands of residences and other establishments must be relocated in the vanguard of the Federal highway program. Technological advances, therefore, must be paralleled by social, political, and economic advances if their full potentialities for the benefit of man are to be realized.

1055. MOODY, D. L. Farmer sinks new roots. Soil Conserv. 24(11):249-251. June 1959. 1.6 So3S

Arlington, Mass., not long ago the State's biggest truck-garden area, has become rapidly urbanized in the past few years. A farmer, after 22 acres of his 28-acre truck farm had been appropriated for suburban housing, a school, and a playground, sold the remaining 6 acres and moved to Maine. There on seven acres adjoining a highway, he reestablished himself as a truck farmer, complete with roadside stand.

1056. MOORE, H. R. Growth of population and industry affects Ohio land use. Ohio Farm & Home Res. 42(307):68-69. July/Aug. 1957. 100 Oh3S

Between 1945 and 1954 urban acreage in Ohio increased from 820,000 to 1,006,000. Land used by highways and railroads increased from 509,000 to 520,000 acres. These three uses took 5.8% of Ohio's total land area. Land in farms dropped from 93% in 1900 to 76.2% in 1954 - an agricultural land loss of nearly 5,000,000 acres in the half century.

1057. MOSES, R. The new super highways: blessing or blight? Harper's Mag. 213(1279):27-31. Dec. 1956. 110 H23

The interchanges and access roads to be built as part of the Federal highway program are seen as opportunities for a motley conglomeration of gas stations, hotdog stands, roadside vendors, honky tonks, and glaring signs at exits and entrances to ruin the scenery and the motorist's pleasure. Suggests the prohibition of any commercialization of the highways, leaving the interchanges uncluttered, and instead setting up State-owned gas and rest stations at intervals in the center of the highway itself.

1058. NEW ENGLAND highway upsets old way of life. Business Wk. 1341:186-188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198. May 14, 1955. 280.8 Sy8

On Route 128, new housing close to the highway has accelerated fringe-area growth. Hitherto isolated towns have become "bedrooms" for the larger industrial cities. Previously small one-industry towns have expanded with new industries. Some small towns, such as Lexington, have tried to protect themselves from invasion with zoning regulations.

1059. NEWCOMB, R. Are urban land pressures easing? Urban Land 17(5):1, 3-5. May 1958. 98.59 Ur1

The author foresees a decrease in demand for housing in the coming decades, with a consequent reduction in the spread of cities into country areas. He cites as his reasons: The growing trend toward old and young, rather than middle-aged, families; the trend toward smaller families; a trend toward more families with low incomes; and an increasing interest in apartments and mobile homes.

1060. NEWELL, J. G. How we're losing the Niagara fruit belt. Food Canada 15(8):11-15. Aug. 1955. 389.8 F7323

Land use problems.

For all its size, Canada does not have much arable land. The Niagara fruit belt, from the standpoints of both soil and climate, is one of the most valuable agricultural regions in the country. And yet, it is this area that is being lost to farming at an alarming rate as farmers are forced to sell their land for industrial and residential development.

1061. NORTHCROFT, N. Land and people; a brief discussion of the problems of the increasing growth of the towns as it affects the distribution of the population and the use of land. Canterbury Chamber Com. B. 394, 4 p. Oct. 1957. 280.8 C16

Discusses the increasing use of New Zealand land by towns and cities, and suggests that further research is needed. The subdivision standard of a fourth acre per house might be reduced to provide a saving in land of 80,000 acres in the suburbs of Christchurch.

1062. NORTHCROFT, N. Problem of urban areas encroaching. Fruit & Prod. 8(6):4-5. Nov. 1953. 80 F9427

New Zealand's population is 64% urban and, with the expected increase in the population, room will have to be found for 680,000 urbanites by 1973. Four alternatives are offered for keeping the expected urban growth from encroaching on the cultivable lands.

1063. NORTON, E. A. Vanishing crop land. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 11(4):187-188. July 1956. 56.8 J822

Industrial and suburban developments, rights-of-way for highways and airports, and other improvements have taken nearly 2,000,000 acres of our best soil in the past five years. An area equal to one-twentieth of all the productive cropland left in the United States has been removed from reach of the plow in the past 15 years.

1064. OPPENHEIM, J. Suburbanization of a rural trading center. Ill. State Acad. Sci. Trans. 49:202-204. 1956. 500 IL6

Reports results of a study undertaken to discover reasons for the change in the primary function of a typical rural town from that of a rural service center to one of a residential suburb. "For one reason or another these former rural centers are becoming dormitory towns, and a large proportion of their population is no longer earning a livelihood in agriculture, but is commuting to work in nearby industrial cities," p. 202.

1065. PAWLOWSKI, T. W. Land conversion problems. Conn. Woodlands 22(1):11. Jan. 1957. 99.8 C76

An engineering firm's study of the Hartford area showed that by 1965 a third of the 55,000 acres now in farming would be taken over by urbanization. That is the equivalent of 320 farms. Something must be done to divert the spread of cities away from good farmland; the author suggests that a realistic tax structure might be the answer.

1066. PHILADELPHIA. CITY PLANNING COMMISSION. Land use in Philadelphia, 1944-1954. Philadelphia, 1956. 33 p. HHFA Libr.

In the 10 years covered, 10 square miles of open farmland in the Philadelphia area was converted to other uses - principally residential.

1067. PIERRE, J. J. Trends in the Cornbelt. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 14(3):107-108. May 1959. 56.8 J822

Although it is easier to build highways on level Class I land than on steep Class VI, in instances where alternatives are possible the best land should be retained for agriculture. When a highway is built, the adjoining lands, unless zoned otherwise, are subject to urbanization, and the acreage thus taken from agriculture may become many times greater than that taken for the highway itself.

1068. PRAEGER, P. Extinction by thruway: the fight to save a town. Harper's Mag. 217(1303):61-64, 69-71. Dec. 1958. 110 H23

A small unincorporated suburb of Binghamton, N. Y., threatened by land loss to the construction of a Federal superhighway, rallies to force a change in route, and succeeds in having its community bypassed.

1069. PUTNAM, B. M. Cities are squeezing our farms. Quonset Farmstead News 3(2):6-7. July/Aug. 1955. 296.8 Q5

Almost any farm in the United States that is situated within 75 miles of a city, is doomed to be swallowed up eventually by expanding suburbs. Building sites within cities are just about filled, whereas our population is multiplying at a rapid rate. New and larger families are coming into existence, and there is a constant demand for new houses in the fringes.

1070. RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE. Annual report for the year ending September 30, 1957. Washington, D. C., 1957. 89 p. 279.9 R31

Includes a résumé of research underway on urbanization and its impact on resource use and regional development. Areas of research are: The place of resources in fringe-area development; the general relationship to regional development of urban growth; the impact of urbanization on land use in California; and the postwar development of the San Fernando Valley, one of the most spectacular examples of explosive urbanization in history.

1071. RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Preliminary plans of the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future. Washington, 1953. 60 p. 279.9 M584

Discusses the ways that land areas, land values, and land policies are affected by the continuing increase in the population of metropolitan areas, by the emergence of new urban centers, by the rapid development of suburbs and other fringe communities, by Government acquisition of land for military reservations, atomic-energy development sites, and by the recent growth of the nonfarm population.

1072. ROBERTS, J. M., and others. The small highway business on U. S. 30 in Nebraska. Econ. Geog. 32(2):139-152. Apr. 1956. 278.8 Ec7

R. M. Kozelka, M. L. Kiehl, and T. M. Newman, joint authors.

A survey of the service stations, motels, and other small businesses on the Nebraska link of a major intercontinental highway, including combinations of enterprises, stability of occupancy, employment provided family operation, hours of business, relative dependence on nonlocal trade, and business affiliations.

1073. ROTH, B. A. Paved under, roofed over. Better Farming For Better Living, Autumn 1956:14-15. 6 B464

In the past decade an area one-twentieth the size of the United States' present cropland has been converted to suburbs, airports, highways, and other nonproductive uses. The answer is not a Federal planning program, but an interest on the part of the States and local communities to see that building and development do not mean the sacrifice of our agriculture.

1074. ROUSE, J. W. The highways and urban growth. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 31:25-30. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.

A highway program that recognizes its enormous potential in partnership with urban renewal will relate every road plan to its neighborhood impact. Highways can protect as well as destroy existing suburbs.

1075. SCIARONI, R. H., and ALCORN, G. Farm land disappears. Berkeley, Calif. U., Agr. Ext. Serv., 1953. 6 p. 275.2 C12Fi

Voluntary attempts by individuals to set aside areas for agriculture would not work. The owner of good land is frequently faced with exorbitant taxation for the use he is making of the land in an urbanizing community. He is forced to sell his land for nonagricultural uses, and thus more good land goes out of production. The only way to save land is by a system using government and law.

1076. SEARS, P. B. Exploitation and conservation of land. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 12(2):75-78. Mar. 1957. 56.8 J822

The land area of the United States is fixed, while its population is growing. With population growth come increased demands for space to live, to play, and to work. To take care of these requirements, land must continue to be taken out of food and fiber production. Planning should look ahead as far as possible to avoid destructive pressures on the land.

1077. SHAY, F. M. General welfare is poorly served by subdividing most fruitful orchards. Sunsweet Standard 34(5):8. Oct. 1950. 286.83 Su7

In the Santa Clara Valley of California thousands of acres of the finest orchards in the world have been bulldozed out of existence to make way for roads, streets, houses, etc., while lying nearby are thousands of other acres of soil of limited agricultural use which would have served equally well for residential use.

1078. SHEARER, H. K. The economic effects of the original section of the Pennsylvania Turnpike on adjacent areas. Philadelphia, 1955. 444 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - University of Pennsylvania, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(11):2043. Nov. 1955. 241.8 M58

The Turnpike was constructed through farmland for almost two-thirds of its length. In addition to this loss of land there were abandonments and decreases in the intensiveness of use of fields adjacent to the highway. In the areas within five miles of the interchange manufacturing has increased moderately, and service pursuits such as motels, gas stations, tourist homes, and truck relay stations have increased to a marked degree.

1079. SMITH, L. The highways and competitive interrelationships within urban areas. Urban Land Inst. Tech. B. 31:30-34. Nov. 1957. HHFA Libr.

The relationship between the Central Business District and the suburb will be greatly affected by the new highway program. In addition, a whole new array of suburban focal points will be created as a result of the interregional program.

1080. STAMP, L. D. Redevelop abandoned acres; 2 1/4 million acres of open farm land threatened - call for supreme effort to reclaim derelict industrial areas. Farmer & Stock-Breeder 65(3240):137. Nov. 27, 1951. 10 F228

Abandoned mining sites can be reclaimed for agriculture at an average cost of £100 per acre. It is estimated that 9,000 acres of such depleted land are available for reclamation in Great Britain.

1081. STAMP, L. D. The farmer and the land planner. Farmers' Club, London J. 1950(2):17-31. 10 L84

Includes discussion.

The British Ministry of Town and Country Planning, its history, its objectives, and its activities, are described in detail. The primary purpose of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 was "to protect agricultural land and farming interests," and "to consider the conditions which should govern building in country areas." The Act and the Ministry were born of the realization after World War II that good agricultural land was being lost at an alarming rate through sporadic building development.

1082. STAMP, L. D. The planning of land use. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Agriculture 56:399-410. Dec. 1949. 10 G79J

Of the 56 million acres comprising England, Scotland, and Wales, nearly 15% is "developed" for towns, villages, roads, etc. The Victorian standard of 64 houses to the acre has been replaced by the modern standard of not more than 8 to 10 houses per acre. With every 1,000 acres taken out of agriculture "1,790 people are robbed of their share in the food-producing land of the home country." It is pointed out that land of medium and poor quality covers more than half the country, and that such land should be used for housing.

1083. SUGGITT, F. W. Another view of land use - cropland versus concrete. Mkt. Growers J. 86(6):2. June 1957. 6 M34

Market growers will be favored by the forces that convert farmland to urban uses. Urban expansion will do the fresh-produce farmer a service by bringing the market closer to him. Nonetheless planned expansion into farm areas is vital.

1084. SUGGITT, F. W. Land use changes linked to highways. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 11(6):284-288. Nov. 1956. 56.8 J822

Highways not only use up a great deal of land in themselves, but they spread city influences over a wider area. Shopping centers and residential developments follow the transportation arteries into farming areas, using up even more good land than do the roads. Every effort should be made to direct nonfarm uses of land to sites that are less favorable for farming.

1085. THOMPSON, J. H. Urban agriculture in southern Japan. Econ. Geog. 33(3):224-237. July 1957. 278.8 Ec7

A study of the setting and characteristics of the extremely intensive agriculture developed in response to the rapid spread of the cities onto former agricultural land, and the increasing demands for food, especially for fresh vegetables.

1086. VANCE, R. B., and DEMERATH, N., eds. The urban South. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1954. 307 p. Libr. Cong.

A symposium on the urbanization of the most rural region of the United States, and its influence on changes in population, commerce, finance, social and political problems, and traditions.

1087. WALKER, H. W. Canadian "new towns." Community Planning Rev. 4:80-87. 1954. HHFA Libr.

Describes the model, planned, industrial towns set in clearings in the forests or in open country to house employees and their families. "The creation of a new town in the wilderness is a necessary evil if Canadian forests, minerals, oil, fish, and waterfall sites are to be exploited for industrial purposes," p. 80.

1088. WALRATH, A. J. Impacts of the expanding urban-rural economy in southeastern Wisconsin. Madison, 1957. 187 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(11):2361. Nov. 1957. 241.8 M58

In the town of Brookfield alone, over 12,000 acres shifted out of agriculture between 1951 and 1955. Of this acreage, 4,000 went into residential subdivisions, and the remainder is held for further residential development. Concludes that in areas where urban sprawl is taking place, agricultural problems cease to exist, and community problems become of major concern - sewers, schools, drainage, and highway construction and location.

1089. WARD, J. T. The siting of urban development on agricultural land. J. Agr. Econ. [Reading] 12(4):451-473. Dec. 1957. 281.9 Ag8

During World War II the realization that food production was going to be a major factor in winning the war led to awareness that the area of agricultural land in Great Britain was diminishing. This, together with the realization of new social problems engendered by sprawling suburbs and ribbon development and the need for still more land for industry and housing, led to the Scott Report in 1942.

1090. WEHRLY, M. S. Spacing and location of interchanges on freeways in urban and suburban areas. Urban Land 17(9):3-5. Oct. 1958. 98.59 Ur1

Disruption of existing uses of land through which the freeway passes should be minimized to the fullest extent possible, and the freeway should never be located through the center of a homogeneous area of land use. A prime test of good freeway location should be the ability to develop, enhance, or retain sound productive land uses, and to aid in restoring value to decadent land in unproductive areas.

1091. WHYTE, G. F., and others. Changes in urban occupance of flood plains in the United States. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, Nov. 1958. 235 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography Research Paper 57) HHFA Libr.

W. C. Caleb, J. W. Hudson, H. M. Mayer, J. R. Sheaffer, and D. J. Volk, joint authors.

A study of 17 selected urban areas revealed that there was a net increase in the number of structures on the flood plains between 1936 and 1957.

1092. WIBBERLEY, G. P. The challenge of rural land losses. Land Agents' Soc. J. 53(5):195-203. May 1954. 282.9 L22

It is estimated that between 1950 and 1970 at least 700,000 acres of additional agricultural land will be taken out of production in Great

Britain. This total represents 500,000 acres for town growth, 100,000 acres for mineral workings, 20,000 acres for roads, and the remainder for miscellaneous development. The author suggests a concept of "food-replacement value" rather than of physical value of the agricultural land lost to urban growth.

Also in Roy. Soc. Arts J. 102(4929):650-670. July 9, 1954. 501 L847J; and in Munic. J. 62(3186):567-569. Mar. 12, 1954. Libr. Cong.

1093. WILCOX, B. The brown fields of Gloucestershire; can we not teach planners of light industries to use a minimum of good farming land? Farmer & Stock-Breeder 66(3247):89. Jan. 15/16, 1952. 10 F228

Planners in England must be taught to use 5 acres instead of 25, and to utilize abandoned airfields and Army camps rather than the best, rich, flat farmlands for building developments.

1094. WILLIAMS, D. A. The Nation's use of our agricultural lands. Natl. Reclam. Assoc. Proc. 24:107-118. 1955. 55.9 N212

The greatest losses of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses, totaling nearly 7,000,000 acres, have occurred in New York, South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and California. About two-fifths of the withdrawn land went into highways, airports, military establishments, reservoirs, and recreational areas. The rest went into private developments such as suburban developments and industrial sites. The loss to agriculture in just these 8 States represents the equivalent of 225,000 average-sized American farms.

1095. WILLIAMS, D. A. Urbanization and related problems of agricultural land conversion have created new problems in conservation. Farm Equip. Retailing 25(3):32-33. Mar. 1958. 58.8 F2292

Farmers in suburbanized areas are loath to spend money for conservation practices when they know they may be forced off the farm by rising taxes or by irresistible offers from real-estate subdividers. Even worse from the standpoint of conservation is the effect of paving and building on drainage and runoff in remaining agricultural areas. Conservationists need to learn more about "urbanized agriculture."

1096. WILLIAMS, D. A. Urbanization of productive farmland. Soil Conserv. 22(3):60-65. Oct. 1956. 1.6 So3S

In the past 15 years more than 2,000,000 acres of good agricultural land have been converted to nonagricultural uses such as suburbs, factories, airports, and highways in the Northeastern States alone. It is the business of the soil conservationist to promote the use of less-productive lands for these purposes, and to urge the preservation of the cultivable lands for agriculture.

1097. WIMMICK, L. American housing and its use; the demand for shelter space. New York, Wiley, 1957. 143 p. Libr. Cong.

Rural and urban housing, and land requirements.

1098. WITHINGTON, W. A. The impact of residential growth on land use in a suburb, 1930 to 1950, Winchester, Massachusetts. Chicago, 1955. 183 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Northwestern University, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(2):314. Feb. 1956. 241.8 M58

In the twenty years covered in the study, 13,832 families moved into the suburb of Winchester, most of them from Boston. The impact of residential growth resulted in many changes in land use. Most new development was in peripheral areas of the town on land in farms and

forests. Agricultural land declined in acreage, and farmers moved off to the uplands which were not suitable for residential development.

1099. WOLFANGER, L. A. A rural problem - back to land, but not to farm. Veg. Growers Assoc. Amer. Annu. Rpt. 1956:9-15. 81 V52

The countryward shift of population is causing revolutionary changes in land use. Over 17,000,000 acres of truck, dairy, and fruit farms have been overrun by urban expansion. Urban growth should be directed to the millions of acres of low-grade land, bypassing agricultural land. Intelligent highway planning could accomplish this by limiting access to good farmland areas, and directing development to areas which have been predetermined to be unsuitable for agriculture.

1100. YOUNG, R. N., and GRIFFIN, P. F. Recent land-use changes in the San Francisco Bay area. Geog. Rev. 47(3):396-404. July 1957. 500 Am35G

In the intense urbanization of 1949 to 1954, a great deal of agricultural land was lost in the area. In the Santa Clara Valley alone, 25 square miles of prime orchard soils were covered with highways and buildings. The irrigated land west of San Jose, with the Valley's largest area of Class I soils, is now so interspersed with subdivisions that farming is on the way out. School taxes are borne disproportionately by farmers. Proper planning might have prevented this tragic loss of agricultural land.

Recreation, Transportation, and other Nonfarm Uses

1101. ADAMS, K. A. Multiple use on private lands. Amer. Forests 62(8):14-15, 58-59. July 1956. 99.8 F762

The public recreation administrator for a large timber company reports on its experience with recreational use of privately owned forest lands. Educational program has helped create better voluntary action by sportsmen. Multiple use of forests is desirable and should be promoted by private owners, but recreation interests must help prevent damage to private property.

1102. ALEXANDER, L. M. The impact of tourism on the economy of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Econ. Geog. 29(4):320-326. Oct. 1953. 278.8 Ec7

Appraises the role of the tourist industry in compensating for past declines in agriculture, fishing, shipbuilding, textile, and other small-scale industry. Draws parallels between the economic rehabilitation effected here, and the possibilities in many other areas of New England.

1103. ALLEN, D. L. Land use and our out-of-doors. Agron. J. 49(4):172-176. Apr. 1957. 4 Am34P

Habitat for wildlife and resources for recreation are disappearing at a dangerous rate while our needs for recreation of all kinds are increasing rapidly. Additional land reclamation adds to our surplus problem and destroys necessary site values. Urges consideration of benefit-cost study before additional lands are converted. The useful-life factor would show much of land to be more valuable in its present use for wildlife propagation and increased recreation.

1104. BOUCHER, P. R. Plymouth - a study of historical landmarks as a factor in land use. (Abs.) Clark U. Diss. & Theses 3:17. 1955. 241.8 C54D

Land-use aspects of recreational areas maintained as settings for certain historical buildings and monuments in Plymouth, Mass.

1105. BRIDGE, M. W. The Bureau of Land Management viewpoint on the future of game in relation to land use planning. West. Assoc. State Game & Fish Comnr. Proc. 35:52-56. 1955. 412.9 W52

Planning on the 180 million acres of public land in the United States must take the form of an enlightened and positive management program that will guarantee conservation of the resources and improvement of the range where depletion has occurred in the past. The program for conservation and improvement must be correlated with wise land use and development.

1106. CLARK, O. H. Basic land use program is pioneered in Michigan. Mich. Conserv. 20(4):21-25. July/Aug. 1951. 279.9 M582

In the past century we have exploited and destroyed thousands of square miles of our best soils, millions of acres of forest, and thousands of miles of our streams by improper land use. The solution is not in single-species habitat improvement, but in a complete overhauling of land-use concepts to provide for the preservation or restoration of wildlife in our forests, streams, and marshes.

1107. CLAWSON, M. Statistics on outdoor recreation. Washington, Resources for the Future, 1958. 165 p. 280.6 C57

A collection of statistics on recreational uses of the national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, the TVA region, Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and shorelines, and State, county, and municipal parks and related areas.

1108. COLBURN, W. H., and MILLAR, C. E. Land policy of the Michigan Department of Conservation in coöperation with the county land-use planning committees. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Let. Papers 38:305-314. 1952, pub. 1953. 500 M582

The Conservation Commission can set aside, or reserve to State ownership, any public lands which it deems suitable to forestry or to other conservation needs. State forest boundaries are now fixed, and are not likely to shift unless an unforeseen agricultural development requires the agricultural use of the good soil that lies in the forests.

1109. CONKLIN, H. E. The Forest Practice Act as it relates to land-use problems in New York State. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 183:4779-4782. Dec. 1951. 280.8 C812

Land in farms in New York started downward in 1880, and men have left agriculture rapidly since 1910. Through neglect and the constant change in ownership, most of the once good farmland has deteriorated. The author suggests that conversion of abandoned or sub-marginal farmland to forests and woodlands would increase the value of the land.

1110. COOPER, C. F. Arizona on the warpath. Amer. Forests 62(1):38-39, 60. Jan. 1956. 99.8 F762

A court decision that a private party owns 96,000 acres checkerboarded among lands of the national forest causes grave concern about probable forest harvest methods and resulting effects on overall forest management, damage to watersheds, local government revenues, and costs of administration.

1111. CRAIG, J. B. Muskingum revisited. Amer. Forests 60(6): 8-13, 36-39. June 1954. 99.8 F762

A progress report on the role of water control in the rehabilitation of the watershed to provide sites for an increasing number of industries,

summer cottages, and other vacation facilities, as well as in the reclamation of farmland and timber resources, in this Ohio community.

1112. CRANGLE, C. L., and TWARDZIK, L. F. Not yet too late; a study of public recreation and needed recreation lands in the Chattanooga-Hamilton County area. Nashville, Tenn. State Planning Comn., 1952. 36 p. Libr. Cong.

Outlines a program for the development of additional recreational facilities in the area.

1113. DUNING, T. P. A. A country club for everybody: recreation. Tenn. Planner 16(6):185-189. June 1957. 280.7 T25T

A small community takes over an abandoned golf course and turns it into a community country club.

1114. EVANS, A. L. What is the future of game in relation to land use planning? West. Assoc. State Game & Fish Comnr. Proc. 35:45-47. 1955. 412.9 W52

With a growing population, increased leisure time, improved transportation, and rising incomes, the numbers of hunters will continue to rise. It behooves the land-use planners to see that the hunting and fishing preserves of the West not only remain untouched, but that they be improved and enlarged for the benefit of future generations of sportsmen.

1115. GILLIGAN, J. P. Wilderness - a valid Federal land use. Amer. Forests 65(1):8, 50. Jan. 1959. 99.8 F762

This country can well afford a carefully selected series of large wilderness regions in our parks and forests for several generations to come, with only minor infringements on national resource development and utilization or on future recreational needs.

1116. GREELEY, A. W. Proving grounds for multiple use. Amer. Forests 63(10):24-26, 78-83. Oct. 1957. 99.8 F762

Traces the development of the lands in the national forests of the Lake States for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreational uses in addition to improvements in the value of the timber.

1117. GRIFFITH, E. S. Recreational land problems and policies. In Timmons, J. F., and Murray, W. G., eds. Land problems and policies, p. 173-190. Ames, Iowa State Col. Press, 1950. 282 T48

1118. HARPER, R. A. Recreational occupance of the Moraine Lake region of northeastern Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1950. 176 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography Research Paper 14) Libr. Cong.

A survey of the natural site qualities, accessibility, and other factors contributing to recreational uses in the area, and of sectional differences in recreational occupance.

1119. HART, J. F. The British moorlands; a problem in land utilization. Athens, U. Ga. Press, 1955. 98 p. (Georgia University Monographs, 2) 282.171 H25

With the increasing shortage of land in Great Britain it is suggested that the moorlands be used not only for more intensive agriculture, but also for recreational developments, catchment areas, and forest growth.

1120. HINES, L. G. Measurement of recreation benefits: a reply. J. Land Econ. 34(4):365-369. Nov. 1958. 282.8 J82

Discusses usefulness of measures developed by Trice and Wood. (Item 1131). Asserts that methodology must provide information on

features of public investment that are important for public policy formulation. The "travel-costs" index achieves simplicity and measurability at the expense of significance and relevance.

1121. HOY, D. R., and DOERR, A. H. Land use in the eastern extension of the Lake Agassiz Plain. Land Econ. 34(1):54-60. Feb. 1958. 282.8 J82

A study of agriculture versus forestry in northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and southern Manitoba. Concludes that, barring presently unforeseeable developments, the future economy of the region will be a continuation of present land use, with balanced farming and forestry, until improved technology enables man to exert a measure of control over the rigid physical setting.

1122. KARTER, T. The development of organized recreation in the United States. Social Security B. 20(5):8-15. May 1957. 173.2 So1Soc

Local, State, and Federal participation in the provision of parks, playgrounds, and other recreation areas for the people of America.

1123. KLIMM, L. E. The empty areas of the Northeastern United States. Geog. Rev. 44(3):325-345. July 1954. 500 Am35G

Lists the areas of over one square mile in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, which are not only uninhabited but unused, and suggests possible uses for them. Most would be unsuitable for industry because of lack of population, and agricultural use would involve an uneconomic degree of reclamation. Recreational or residential use would seem to be the most feasible for most of these areas.

1124. LEONARD, R. Land use planning and wildlife. Idaho Wildlife Rev. 8(1):3-5, 11. July/Aug. 1955. 410 Id1

Land-use practices have a direct effect on wildlife: Eroding watersheds result in silt-filled streams that will not produce fish; over-used ranges have a bad effect on wild game animals; any and all forms of pollution reduce the value of the fishery; the destruction of forests depletes the supply of "shootable" wildfowl and animals.

1125. LOOMER, C. W. Recreational uses of rural lands and water. J. Farm Econ. 15(5):1327-1338. Dec. 1958. 280.8 J822

The main purpose of this paper is to focus attention on the economic characteristics of recreational land use that distinguish it from other kinds of land use. Proposes several fields for economic research.

1126. MACNAMARA, L. G. Multiple use of our lands, especially marshland. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. 44:103-106. 1957. 420 N46

Growing urbanization has brought about problems of inadequate water supply, inadequate sanitary facilities, intensification of agriculture, expansion of industry, and a dangerous encroachment on our natural resources. The State of New Jersey is buying up threatened marshlands to preserve them for wildlife and for recreational uses.

1127. ROGERS, G. B. Effects of flood control projects on agriculture. I. Reservoir areas. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Sta. B. 449, 60 p. Apr. 1958. 100 N45

Industrial, recreational and residential development, and the building of highways, airports, and other public facilities have made heavy encroachments on the limited good farmland of New Hampshire. Flood-control reservoirs may make further inroads. This report appraises some of the effects of flood-control projects on agriculture.

1128. SILER, R. W., and MARQUIS, S. D., JR. Kingsport public recreation areas; report to the Kingsport Planning Commission. Nashville, Tenn. State Planning Comn., 1956. 58 p. Libr. Cong.

The status, adequacy, and future needs for public recreational facilities in the region.

1129. SOUTH DAKOTA COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR MISSOURI BASIN DEVELOPMENT. Some local impacts of reservoirs in South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Pam. 46, 27 p. June 1953. 281.9 So86

Discusses the reaction of local residents to the expropriation of their land for reservoirs. "Any development that takes thousands of acres of good land out of production and makes it necessary for families to move and establish new homes elsewhere will have impacts despite the best intentions and best procedure that can be devised," p. 25.

Abstract in S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm & Home Res. 3:72-75. Spring 1952. 100 So82S

1130. TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION. State parks; a proposed program for Tennessee. Nashville, 1952. 23 p. Libr. Cong.

Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, cooperating.

A report on requirements for new parks, additions and improvements to existing parks, and the desirability of acquiring selected sites for public access along various TVA reservoirs to meet expanding needs for public recreational facilities in the State.

1131. TRICE, A. H., and WOOD, S. E. Measurement of recreation benefits. Land Econ. 34(3):195-207. Aug. 1958. 282.8 J82

Provides a discussion of ideas about the problem of valuing recreation benefits for public works, the nature of primary and secondary benefits, and current methods of evaluation. Suggests use of the "travel-cost approach" and illustrates with an example from the Upper Feather River area in California.

1132. TRIMBLE, O., and CRILEY, W. L. The Reelfoot country; a challenge in regional development. Tenn. Planner 17(3/4):67-80. Dec. 1957/Feb. 1958. 280.7 T25T

The history of the area and discussion of its possibilities for development as a recreation area. Historical and present-day conflicts between use for recreation and the interests of farmers and commercial hunters and fishermen are discussed.

1133. VAN DRESSER, C. Elbow room for sportsmen. Amer. Forests 62(6):18-19, 46. June 1956. 99.8 F762

Reports on a management program whereby the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission leases hunting and fishing rights from private forest owners and government agencies in return for police and fire protection, pasture improvement, some fence building, and good will of the sportsmen at little or no cost. After eight years of operation, three million acres were opened to recreation use as special wildlife-management areas under this program.

1134. VOELKER, S. Mineral rights and oil development in Williams County, North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 395, 55 p. Sept. 1954. 100 N813

Mentions the conflict between oil and agriculture, and says that when land is needed by the oil interests, agriculture must adjust itself to the loss of land.

1135. WALLACE, R. F. Economic aspects of wildlife resources in the State of Washington. Pullman, Wash. State Col. Bur. Econ. & Business Res., 1952. 42 p. (Washington State College. Bureau of Economic and Business Research Bulletin 19) Libr. Cong.

Develops analysis based on the value framework of the private market economy as a standard for appraising economic benefits of wildlife resources. Wildlife is viewed as an income-producing resource largely in terms of expenditures people are willing to make to obtain them.

1136. *WALLACE, R. F. An evaluation of wildlife resources in the State of Washington. Pullman. Wash. State Col. Bur. Econ. & Business Res., 1956. 63 p. (Washington State College. Bureau of Economic and Business Research Bulletin 28) Libr. Cong.

1137. WALTON, T. L., CARMICHAEL, J. P., and FLANIGEN, J. Georgia communities go forward. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. B. 585, 24 p. May 1954. 275.29 G29B

Primarily a social study of what happens to a farming community when its best bottomland is flooded to make an artificial lake.

1138. WOOLDRIDGE, S. W., and BEAVER, S. H. The working of sand and gravel in Britain: a problem in land use. Geog. J. 115 115(1/3):42-57. Jan./Mar. 1950. 472 G29

Includes discussion.

Making every allowance for after treatment of sites, gravel mining involves damage to agricultural production. Gravel soils carry a "brickearth" cover, and soils derived from brickearth provided the pick of the now vanished orchards and market gardens of Middlesex. There is little dissent from the belief that surviving brickearth tracts should be reserved for agriculture.

Land Values and Public Use

1139. ADKINS, W. G. Effects of the Dallas Central Expressway on land values and land use. Tex. Transport. Inst. B. 6, 87 p. 1957. 289 T31

An examination of the effect of the construction of the expressway on land prices, property valuations, land use, and on the businessmen and residents along its route.

1140. ALLRED, W. M. Value of improved roads to property values. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 183:4777-4779. Dec. 1951. 280.8 C812

Farmers, part-time farmers, and rural nonfarm residents in New York estimated that improved roads would increase the value of their property from 18% to 52%, depending on type of property and type of road.

1141. BALFOUR, F. C. Appraisal of access rights in California. Appraisal J. 19(1):26-41. Jan. 1951. 282.8 Am3

It was found that in most rural areas the advantages to the farmer of taking of access rights for expressways outweighed the disadvantages. The freeway, by providing rapid and safe transport to the metropolitan area, enhanced the value of the property to a far greater degree than the property was damaged by loss of land.

*Not examined.

1142. BALFOUR, F. C. California's land economic studies along controlled-access highways. Traffic Q. 12(1):17-29. Jan. 1958. HHFA Libr.

How new freeways affect land use and land values. On the whole, industry likes locations along or adjacent to freeways, while farmers and homeowners do not.

1143. BARNARD, B. T. What the new highways will mean to land values. Mortgage Banker 18(2):26-29. Nov. 1957. 284.29 M84Mo

The effect of roads and interchanges on farmland, residential, and other land values in and around metropolitan areas.

1144. CLAY, G. How U. S. road program is upsetting suburban land values. House & Home 11(5):61. May 1957. 296.8 H813

In many States farmlands located at new or proposed highway interchanges are jumping in value by an average of 300% as speculators buy them up for shopping center and housing-subdivision locations.

1145. CRAWFORD, C. O. Appraising damages to land from power line easements. Appraisal J. 23(3):367-378. June 1955. 282.8 Am3

Discusses damage to farm property when a 100-foot easement bisects a cornfield, a pasture, a woodland; when it passes the front of a barn or farmhouse; when it cuts off a corner of the farmland; and when it occupies the farm's highway frontage.

1146. CUNNINGHAM, J. B. Adjusting appraisals to changing conditions. Amer. Soc. Farm Mgr. & Rur. Appraisers J. 20(2):43-51. Oct. 1956. 281.8 Am32

Among the changing conditions discussed are the rapidly growing population, the gradually diminishing supply of agricultural land in an age of industrialization and urbanization, and the possible future needs for more land for farming to feed the larger population. These trends and future possibilities should be taken into consideration by appraisers of present farmland values.

1147. DAVIS, W. D. How to appraise grain farms. Appraisal J. 25(4):589-597. Oct. 1957. 282.8 Am3

Taxes are among the factors to be taken into consideration when appraising a grain farm. Generally speaking, taxes in grain-farming areas are not as burdensome as those in other type-of-farming areas.

1148. DOWELL, J., and others. The effect of new highways on rural land values. Rur. Realtor 10(4):1-5. Apr. 1958. 282.8 R88

H. Swartz, Simonds, M. W. Poor, I. Frazer, S. Dorcich, R. R. Rhyne, R. J. Felker, and J. V. Groff, joint authors.

Prospective new highways are increasing rural land values in Illinois, New England, California, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Ohio - as reported here.

1149. EHLER, H. L. Factors affecting prices of farm and suburban property. Rur. Realtor 10(2):3-4. Feb. 1958. 282.8 R88

In the Dayton area, farmland that in 1950 sold for $300 per acre for farming purposes, is now being sold at from $1,000 to $2,500 per acre for subdivision purposes. With 1,000,000 acres of farmland taken out of production every year, it is believed that land for farming will firm in price as it becomes more and more scarce.

1150. ELDER, H. W. Land value along the Gulf Freeway in Houston, Texas. Appraisal J. 21(2):223-230. Apr. 1953. 282.8 Am3

A survey of land values adjoining the freeway from Houston to Galveston, a route where no road or railway had previously existed, showed that land contiguous to the highway had increased in value 70% more than land further back.

1151. ENFIELD, C. W., and MANSFIELD, W. A. Special benefits and right of way acquisition. Appraisal J. 25(4):551-565. Oct. 1957. 282.8 Am3

The obverse of the compensatory coin, (for compensation paid to the landowner for property taken for public use) is the law of benefits, under which it can be claimed that the new public use has enhanced the value of the owner's remaining land. In such instances, if the benefit can be proved, the compensation paid to the owner can be lessened.

1152. FICK, H. G. E. The roads are wider. Amer. Soc. Farm Mgr. & Rur. Appraisers J. 20(2):32-37. Oct. 1956. 281.8 Am32

Public taking of farmlands for highways.

1153. FINKELMAN, H. A. Selling suburban and part time farms. (Sum.) Rur. Realtor 7(2):6-7. Fourth Q. 1955. 282.8 R88

In Ohio a large farm 1 to 5 miles from the city is too expensive to be sold for farming. If subdivided and sold in tracts, it can bring up to $1,000 per acre. This price per acre is too high for a good return on farming alone; thus the large farms are being converted to industrial or housing projects.

1154. GARRISON, W. L., and MARTS, M. E. Influence of highway improvements on urban land; a graphic summary. Seattle, Wash. U. Press, 1958. 65 p. Libr. Cong.

An economic study of the influence of highway improvements on the uses and values of urban, suburban, and rural land.

1155. GEORGE, J. J., and RYLEY, T. W. The New Jersey Turnpike. Land Econ. 33(2):154-164. May 1957. 282.8 J82

Primarily legislation, financing, and control, but also discusses the public taking of city and rural property. Owners were dispossessed, farms were severed, rural roads were closed permanently, and the location and number of interchanges had an effect upon the economic life of the countryside.

1156. HANNAH, H. W., and KRAUSZ, N. G. P. Compensation for Illinois farmland taken by the public. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. C. 717, 15 p. Feb. 1954. 275.29 IL62C

Discusses the rights of farmers whose land is purchased for public use in Illinois.

1157. HAYDEN, B. M. The planning challenge of the Federal highway program. Amer. City 71(9):130-132. Sept. 1956. 98.58 Am31

The new interstate highway program will bring transportation advantages to rural areas and outlying towns and cities. Land uses and property values will be affected particularly in the vicinity of interchanges which will create opportunities for new industrial and commercial sites. Local governments must plan to integrate the new highways with local road and street facilities.

1158. HAYES, C. R. Suburban residential land values along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Land Econ. 33(2):177-181. May 1957. 282.8 J82

It was found that land values were increased by the railroad relative to areas which had no such service. Highest values were found

centered around suburban stations, and lowest along the track between stations. There was an overall, gradual decrease in values going away from the city of Chicago.

1159. HENLEY, D. You just think you own your land. Nation's Agr. 33(4):12-13, 16-17. Apr. 1958. 280.82 B89

Appraisal of land taken for public use, and the rights of owners.

1160. HIGHWAY land-buying plan gets governor's criticism. Engin. News-Rec. 154(13):107. Mar. 31, 1955. 290.8 En34

Connecticut's highway department is buying up land far in advance of needs and then leasing it back to the owner. The new $400-million expressway crossing the State from New York to Rhode Island will involve 4,700 parcels of rural and urban land costing over $65 million.

1161. KELLY, J. F. Residences and freeways. Appraisal J. 25(4):505-520. Oct. 1957. 282.8 Am3

The purpose of this California study was to determine to what extent the market value of residential property is influenced by freeway construction. The findings showed that the resale value of homes adjoining the freeway averaged from 1 to 2% less, while the resale value of homes a block or more away from the freeway increased with the distance from the freeway.

1162. KOCH, C. R. They can take it from you; turnpikes, airports, military installations and a host of other public uses take more than a million acres of farmland every year. Farm Q. 12(2):52-55, 78, 80, 82-83. June/Aug. 1957. 6 F22995

Deals primarily with the appropriation of land for highways and pipelines, two of the most prevalent uses of eminent domain today, and outlines the farmer's rights and guarantees under the laws of most States.

1163. LEVIN, D. R. Land acquisition and control of highway access and adjacent areas. Natl. Res. Council Highway Res. Bd. B. 55:1-32. 1952. 288.9 N2122

Discusses examples of property acquisition in various States, together with right-of-way costs and land values. The cost of acquiring farmlands for highway rights-of-way reflects a rising trend in farm real-estate values.

1164. MATHIAS, P. E. Legal concepts of highway takings. Amer. Soc. Farm Mgr. & Rur. Appraisers J. 22(1):74-80. Apr. 1958. 281.8 Am32

Outlines some of the considerations involved when a government agency acquires rights in farmland for highway purposes.

1165. MAUCH, A. Agricultural problems affecting future real estate markets. Appraisal J. 22(4):576-580. Oct. 1954. 282.8 Am3

The city dweller who buys a home in the country reduces property values in the city but hikes them in the rural areas. When he bids up the price of farmland, the commercial farmer can no longer buy with any hope of paying for it out of farm earnings. Land is a fixed factor, and with increasing population, the need for more land for highways and residences will continue to force the resale value of rural land upward.

1166. MOORE, H. R. Valuation of private property when taken for public use. Ohio State U. Dept. Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. Mimeo. B. AE-261, 7 p. Jan. 1956. 281.9 Oh32

Eminent domain as it applies to farmlands in Ohio.

1167. NICHOLS, R. R. The economic and social effects of the Connecticut Turnpike on eastern Connecticut. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 28, 5 p. Jan. 1959. 100 C76Pr

Sixteen dairy farmers, part of whose land was taken for the turnpike, were polled on the effects of the loss of land on their farm operations. Of the 16, 1 thought the results had been favorable, 4 that there had been no effect, and 11 that the effects had been unfavorable. One of the chief complaints was that the proceeds from the forced sale were subject to the Federal income tax.

1168. PARCHER, L. A. Influence of location on farmland prices. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. b-417, 26 p. Mar. 1954. 100 Ok4

Road type and distance to market influence the value of land, although wide variations between farms occur for various reasons.

1169. ROZMAN, D., and SHERBURNE, R. E. Public landownership in rural areas of Massachusetts. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 489, 32 p. Dec. 1955. 100 M38H

It is of vital importance to guard against extensive penetration of land takings for public use of land that has a present or potential value for agriculture. It is suggested that neglected farming areas be redeemed to compensate for the loss of good agricultural land to public ownership and use.

1170. SCHMUTZ, G. L. Fallacies of right-of-way valuation theory. Elect. West 107(2):73-75. Aug. 1951. 225.8 J82

Compensating the farmer fairly for land taken for powerlines.

1171. STEWART, C. L. What's happening to Illinois farmland values? Ill. Banker 39(8):4. Feb. 1958. 284.8 G79

The conversion of land to nonagricultural uses has played an important role in land values. Sales of land for nonfarm uses are at a premium over their value for strictly farm use. These prices establish "reservation prices" which affect farmland in adjacent areas. Residential use, roads, airports, golf courses, and industrial plants all help to boost farmland values.

1172. TINLEY, H. They may want your land! Capper's Farmer 67(12):26, 28. Dec. 1956. 6 M693

The new Federal-State highway program will take from 1 to 3 million acres of farmland in the next decade. Methods of land appraisal to protect the farmer's financial interests are explained.

1173. TODARO, C. J. Appropriations of lands for public use in farm and rural areas. Rur. Realtor 5(11):5-6. Second Q. 1953. 282.8 R88

Presents some of the basic elements to be considered by owners and appraisers in farm and rural areas where property is taken for public use. The establishment of airfields, industrial plants, flood-control projects, the laying of pipelines, and the erection of powerlines usually involve the appropriation of farmlands or lands in rural areas.

1174. VANDERPOOL, T. Appraising access or abutter's rights. Amer. Soc. Farm Mgr. & Rur. Appraisers J. 20(2):38-42. Oct. 1956. 281.8 Am32

Appraisal problems in acquiring lands for public use.

1175. WALLEY, E. Condemnation and appraising for pipeline installations. Amer. Soc. Farm Mgr. & Rur. Appraisers J. 21(1): 61-68. Apr. 1957. 281.8 Am32

Acquisition of farmland for public or quasi-public uses.

1176. WALLS, C. E. S. What is lawful action under land expropriation? (Sum.) Butter-fat 34(3):6-9. June 1956. 44.8 B98

Legal aspects of acquiring farmlands for railway and highway rights-of-way, powerlines, and gas and oil pipelines in Canada.

1177. WENDT, P. F. Real estate appraisal; a critical analysis of theory and practice. New York, Holt, 1956. 320 p. Libr. Cong.

Includes both rural and urban land appraisals.

1178. WHIPP, D. V. You and the highway program. Rur. Realtor 10(4):1. Apr. 1958. 282.8 R88

During the next 15 years, 1,500,000 acres of rural land are going to be appropriated for the Federal highway program. What this means to rural realtors is discussed here.

1179. WILLIAMS, SIR O. Motorways and land use. Chartered Surveyor 90(8):431-433. Feb. 1958. 325.8 C38

Acquiring land in England for expressways. Farm severance is one of the greatest and most expensive problems connected with road planning, but it cannot always be avoided.

Discussion of this paper in Chartered Surveyor 90(9):495-499. Mar. 1958.

1180. YOUNG, J. C. Economic effects of expressways on business and land values. Traffic Q. 5(4):353-368. Oct. 1951. HHFA Libr.

Facts developed in economic studies of five bypassed business districts and three frontage road developments of California did not disclose one instance of depreciated land values owing to freeway or expressway construction.

Nonfarm Employment in Rural Areas

1181. ALEXANDER, F. D. Constructive measures for southern rural communities. Social Forces 24:181-185. Dec. 1945. 280.8 J823

Full employment in the nation to prevent the return to agriculture of many who have migrated, continued migration of rural people, the establishment of industries to provide employment for these migrants, and vocational training in the rural schools for nonfarm work are factors which will make for better communities in the South.

1182. ALEXANDER, J. W. Industrial expansion in the United States, 1939-1947. Econ. Geog. 28(2):128-142. Apr. 1952. 278.8 Ec7

Utilizes statistics on production workers as compiled in 1939 and 1947 in analyzing the amounts and rates of growth throughout the United States - in the metropolitan areas and industrial counties, and by types of industries.

1183. ALLEGER, D. E. Agricultural activities of industrial workers and retirees; a survey of small agricultural holdings in an industrial area of Florida. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 528, 43 p. Oct. 1953. 100 F66S

A study of part-time farmers in Duval County, Fla., with the triple objective of determining whether part-time farming provides an effective utilization of labor, what economic benefits participating families derive from it, and the interrelationship between part-time farming and industrial development.

1184. ALLEGER, D. E. Impact of recent population changes on the rural economy of the South. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 47:17. 1950. 4 C82

Opportunities in the distributive and service trades and industrial enterprises must be greatly expanded to absorb the displaced farmers and hired farmworkers in the South. Increased emphasis on the kind and quality of educational training may help prepare rural youth to make the change.

1185. ALMACK, R. B., and HEPPLE, L. M. Rural social organization in Dent County, Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 458, 59 p. Aug. 1950. 100 M693

In this rural community, where agriculture is the principal pursuit, and the average income is $400 per year, a third of the farm operators work part time in industry, in timber, or on other farms.

1186. ANDERSON, W. H. The Tippah County, Mississippi, rural development program. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:79-82. A281.9 C762

The county committee for rural development has assisted in securing a new garment industry at Walnut, Miss., and in enlarging an existing factory at Ripley, in the belief that a well-developed economy is brought about when agriculture and industry are balanced. In this way, members of low-income farm families may supplement the farm income with nonfarm work.

1187. ARMSTRONG, F. C. The role of the community in economic development. Urbana, 1953. 186 p.

Thesis (Ph. D.) - University of Illinois, 1953.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:249-250. Feb. 1954. 241.8M58

Community development through industrial promotion to adjust the disparity of per capita income among agricultural communities and manufacturing and commercial centers with Federal aid, if necessary.

1188. ATKINSON, T. R. Huntsville, Alabama; a study in community development. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 31:117-121. Nov. 30, 1946. 284.8 F31A

The Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, with the help of TVA power, has encouraged industry to move to the region, thereby helping to solve the growing problem of employment for agricultural workers displaced by the increasing mechanization of agriculture in the region, and by the decreasing number of farms.

1189. AULL, G. H. Changes in the land of cotton. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:136-141. 1 Ag84Y

Southern industrialists have predicted the establishment of more than 3,000 large industries by 1965. By 1969, there will be a need for nearly seven million workers in southern industry. Since this figure exceeds the expected number of agricultural workers who will be displaced in that time, jobs will be plentiful, wages will be high, and the entire economy of the South will benefit.

1190. AULL, G. H. Economic aspects of cotton mechanization in the South. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 5:14-16. 1951. 281.3729 B41

The main cause for the technological lag in the South, and hence for its low income and low level of living, has been the reluctance of farmers to deprive family workers, tenants, and sharecroppers of a means of livelihood. The coming of industry and new employment opportunities has broken this bottleneck, and a continued expansion of industry will hasten the technological advance of southern agriculture.

1191. BATES, F. L., AURBACH, H. A., and MARSH, C. P. Beginning an experimental educational and research project for part-time farm families, Transylvania County, North Carolina, 1954. N. C. Ext. Evaluation Studies 2, 54 p. June 1957. 100 N81P

Part-time farming is becoming an accepted permanent arrangement. Farms provide security, but uncertainty of income. Work in industry is a good source of income while employment lasts. Reports on extension efforts to meet new needs in North Carolina.

1192. BERTRAND, A. L., PRICE, P. H., and OSBORNE, H. W. The impact of industrial development on rural level of living. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 55:29-31. 1958. 4 C82

Includes discussion by W. B. Back.

Report of a study of a rural Louisiana town where a small box factory was established in 1951. Prior to 1951 the community had been one of very poor farmers with little or no steady income. After the arrival of the factory, which hired 500 local farm people, the level of living rose remarkably in the area.

1193. BINGHAM, E. Land utilization in the New and Watauga River Basins of North Carolina. Columbus, Ohio, 1954. 187 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Ohio State University, 1954.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(6):1044. June 1955. 241. 8 M58

This mountain area of the State has achieved a vast improvement in living standard, education, and communication since the coming of light industries in recent years. The handicap of inaccessibility of the area has been overcome by the abundance of intelligent local labor. The chief manufactures are those which use local raw materials, and whose finished product is compact and costly enough to bear the high costs of distribution.

1194. BISHOP, C. E. Economic development and adjustments in southeastern low income agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 36:1146-1160. Dec. 1954. 280. 8 J822

Discussion by V. W. Ruttan, p. 1158-1160.

Concludes that recent economic development has greatly improved the lot of farm families in the Southeast. This improvement has come about through the draining off by migration of large quantities of labor from low-production farms, and the expansion of part-time farming made possible by local industrial development.

1195. BLACKSTONE, J. H. Adjustments faced by southern agriculture. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 55:18-20. 1958. 4 C82

Includes discussion by E. L. Langsford.

Adjustments necessary to an urbanized industrial South. While industrial development is essential to the solution of the South's low-income farm problem, it will offer little help in the problem of price and income stability to large commercial farmers.

1196. BONSER, H. J. Impacts of land tenure on agriculture and industry in the South. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 48:16-17. 1951. 4 C82

Lists six major reasons for shifts in farm tenure in the Southeast.

1197. BOOTH, E. J. R. Discussion of "Socio-economic implications of industrial growth in the Southeast." (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 55:28-29. 1958. 4 C82

"Growth does not depend on manufacturing alone, but on the total matrix of farm, manufacturing, trade, and service industries as they interact over space and time within the resource pattern of a region," p. 29.

1198. BOWLES, G. K. Migration of population in the South - situation and prospects. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 55:23-25. 1958. 4 C82

Includes discussion by J. C. Belcher.

In spite of the heavy migration of farm people out of the South, the number of men leaving working ages is still only about half the number arriving at working ages. Consequently, about half of the farm population will need to find employment outside of agriculture in the years to come.

1199. BRITTON, V. Sources of earnings of farm families. J. Home Econ. 45:311-314. May 1953. 321.8 J82

In 1950, only 59% of farm families derived their major income from farming, while 35% depended on nonfarm work for the bulk of their income.

1200. BROWN, W. H. The general farming and tobacco region. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:142-149. 1 Ag84Y

In this section of the country with its many variations in land, farming, and methods, further industrial growth is needed to provide employment for farm people who are not fully occupied on farms.

1201. BRUNNER, E. deS. Nonagricultural income of farmers. Rur. Sociol. 17:168-169. June 1952. 281.28 R88

The percentage of farmers employed in nonfarm work has risen from 15.5 in 1940 to 18.9% in 1950, while 28.9% of all farm operators have nonfarm incomes that exceed their income from farming.

1202. CAGLE, A. J. Part-time farming Washington. Wash. State Col. Ext. C. 236, 12 p. Oct. 1953. 275.29 W27C

Primarily for the benefit of city workers who wish to do part-time farming either for recreation or for profit. Discusses management, and sources of credit.

1203. CARR, L. J., and STERMER, J. E. Willow Run: a study of industrialization and cultural inadequacy. New York, Harper, 1952. 406 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the consequences of the location of a major war industry and the influx of population on a formerly rural community in the hinterland of Detroit.

1204. THE CHANGING character of southwestern agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank Dallas Mon. Business Rev. 38:117-121. Sept. 1, 1953. 284.8 F31D

Present-day agriculture in the South is more efficient and represents a more stable part of southern economy. Much of this is due to industrialization of the area which increased nonfarm job opportunities and augmented the agricultural income of the people.

1205. CHRISTENSEN, D. E. Rural occupance in transition: Lee and Sumter Counties, Georgia. Chicago, Chicago U. Press, 1956. 160 p. (Chicago University. Department of Geography. Research Paper 43) 281.019 C46

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Chicago.

The outmigration of Negro farm owners and workers began in 1915 and has increased steadily in the years since, except in the depression

1930s. Since 1941, the rural depopulation has speeded up, and has included white as well as Negro farmers. Although most of the migrants have left the region, many have found local employment in new factories and industries, with the result that the larger towns have swelled with new suburban residents, while the small agricultural trading centers have diminished in population.

1206. CONKLIN, H. E. Differences in employment and farming among the land classes in northern Seneca County. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 174:4480-4484. Mar. 1950. 289.8 C812

The frequency of off-farm employment is determined not only by the quality of the land but also by nearness to urban centers and the quality of the roads.

1207. CONNER, M. C. Industrialization and new developments as they affect the dairy industry of Virginia. Va. Farm Econ. 141: 5-10. Feb. 1955. 275.29 V813

The rapid industrialization of some areas of Virginia will have an impact on the agriculture of the State, as farm labor becomes more scarce and more capital is needed to bring farms up to the most modern standards of efficiency. At the same time, markets will be expanded as large numbers of rural people give up farming and go into nonfarm industrial employment, thus increasing the number of people to be fed.

1208. COOLSEN, F. G., MYERS, W. S., and MARTIN, J. W. Paducah and western Kentucky: income, labor, and retail trade patterns. Frankfort, Ky. Agr. & Indus. Devlpmt. Bd., 1952. 68 p. (Kentucky University. College of Commerce. Bureau of Business Research. Bulletin 24) Libr. Cong.

An analysis of the influence of the location of an atomic energy and other plants in Paducah on: 1, Incomes from nonfarm sources as contrasted to farm income; 2, employment supplied to commuters; and 3, retail trade, consumer buying habits, and market potentials.

1209. COPELAND, R., and others. Part-farming & industrial employment; a staff report of a panel discussion at the third annual Home Acres Clinics of Friends of the Land, Marietta, Ohio, August 4th, 1956. Land & Water 2(3):23-24. Autumn 1956. 279.8 L222

C. S. Davis, R. Hoagland, B. Emrich, and O. E. Fink, joint authors.

The Ohio Valley offered to the larger manufacturing plants great advantages in labor, coal, transportation, and water. Industry moved in, and with industry came new exurbanites to dwell among the farmers of the area. The farmers, in turn, went into factory work. A large number of the farms became part-time farms, and their owners part-time farmers and part-time industrial workers.

1210. DICKINS, D. The rural family and its source of income. Miss Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 481, 34 p. Mar. 1951. 100 M69

A study of two Mississippi counties indicates that farm families which combine off-farm work with farming, earn more and have a higher standard of living than families who merely farm. This holds true more for large families than for small ones whose farming activitives may suffer when other employment is followed. Research is needed on how industrial and farm work may best be combined for the good of the family.

1211. DIESSLIN, H. T. Effects of urban and industrial development on agricultural finance. J. Farm Econ. 15(5):1144-1155. Dec. 1958. 280.8 J822

A broad look at the effect of urban and industrial development on agricultural finance in the commercial and noncommercial sectors of agriculture.

1212. DOHERTY, J. C. A new program for better living. U. S. D. A. Ybk. Agr. 1958:376-380. 1 Ag84Y

Discusses the Rural Development Program and its effort to attract industries to rural areas as a means of providing off-farm employment in areas of rural underemployment.

1213. DONOHUE, G. A. Socio-economic characteristics of part-time and full-time farmers in the Twin-Cities area. J. Farm Econ. 39(4):984-992. Nov. 1957. 280.8 J822

Full-time and part-time farmers in the St. Paul-Minneapolis fringe do not differ significantly in social attitudes, even though they differ significantly in several objective characteristics.

1214. DONOVAN, W. F., JR. The growth of the industrial spirit in Tennessee, 1890-1910. Nashville, 1955. 238 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - George Peabody College for Teachers, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(10):1835. Oct. 1955. 241.8 M58

In the 20-year period covered by the study, a great campaign was being waged to attract industry to Tennessee in order to correct the economic maladjustment of over-agriculturization and falling farm prices. Although labor was plentiful, it was for the most part unskilled and uneducated. However, the success of the campaign is proved by the census reports of 1890 and 1910. In the early year, the total capital investment in manufacturing in Tennessee was 51 million, compared to 167 million in 1910.

1215. DOUGLAS, C. V., and MACKIE, A. B. Some social and economic implications of part-time farming. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. Sect. Proc. 1957:1-18. 4 As73Pa

Part-time farming is the result of an association between two low-income occupations - low-income agriculture and low-income industry. Industrial laborers in the South receive less both in dollars and in real wages than do laborers elsewhere. Both agriculture and industry in the South must be developed to the point at which they will pay returns to labor equal to those paid in other regions.

Abstract in Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 54:23. 1957. 4 C82

1216. DRUMMOND, W. M. The impact of the postwar industrial expansion on Ontario's agriculture. Canad. J. Econ. & Polit. Sci. 24(1):84-92. Feb. 1958. 280.8 C162

The opportunities for employment associated with industrial expansion have compelled or induced large numbers of people to desert the farming ranks. Some have left the farms entirely, while others have accepted nonfarm employment while continuing to live on the farm. As a result the cost of farm labor has gone up, and the remaining farmers have had to increase their use of mechanized and laborsaving devices on the farm.

1217. DUNCAN, J. F. The impact of full employment on agriculture and industry. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. 8:430-449. 1952, pub. 1953. 281.9 In82

Discussion by T. K. Cowden, p. 440-443; and by L. J. Norton, p. 447-448. Reply by J. F. Duncan, p. 448-449.

Full employment in industry tends to reduce employment in agriculture only in the rural areas immediately adjacent to urban centers; it fails to solve the problem of underemployment in remote rural area.

1218. DWIGHT, B. Rural development, Beckley, West Virginia. Land & Water 1(4):27-30. Winter 1955. 279.8 L222

The situation in Beckley was one in which an earlier agriculture had been abandoned by its owners for work in the mines, while the workers still lived on their unworked farms. Local food production fell to such a low level that all food had to be imported at great expense to the local population. A rural development program was instigated to interest the miners living on farms to revitalize their fields, with the result that part-time farming combined with mining has become the pattern in Beckley.

1219. DYCK, D. Enterprise selection for the economic development of part-time farms in Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., 1959. 174 p.

Thesis - (Ph.D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1959.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(10):2504-2505. Apr. 1959. 241.8 M58

Selection of type of farming in a low-income area of Wisconsin, to allow the farm operator to work six or eight hours off the farm.

1220. FOLGER, J. Some aspects of migration in the Tennessee Valley. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 18(3):253-260. June 1953. 280.8 Am37

Economic opportunity exerted a slightly greater pulling force in migration than did population pressure a pushing force. Level of living in both the new and old environments and distance to the city were also found to be relevant.

1221. FREY, J. C. The place of the part-time farmer. Land & Water 1(3):11-13. Fall 1955. 270.8 L222

From the farming viewpoint, part-time farming is a subsistence type of security with which few individuals are content. Vocational training should be given to part-time farmers to prepare them either for permanent jobs in industry, or for full employment in agriculture, in whichever direction their capabilities lie.

1222. FUGUITT, G. V. Urban influence and the extent of part-time farming. Rur. Sociol. 23(4):392-397. Dec. 1958. 281.28 R88

Concludes that "the nature of the association between urban influence and part-time farming may be quite different in two contiguous rural areas, and further that in those areas this association may be different for farmers grouped according to the economic size of the farm operation," p. 396.

1223. GILMAN, G. Human relations in the industrial Southeast. Chapel Hill, N.C. U. Press, 1956. 327 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the blending of the native folk culture with the new ways introduced with the industrialization of the Southern Piedmont.

1224. HALCROW, H. G. Agricultural policy of the United States. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1953. 458 p. 281.12 H132

In Chapter 23, the author concludes that the low-income problem is best solved in a period of high employment and industrial expansion.

1225. HALCROW, H. G. Increasing off-farm employment. Farm Policy Forum 9(3):19-22. Winter 1957. 281.8 F2274

As the rural-urban fringe broadens in many areas, the entire countryside has taken on the social and economic characteristics of a

fringe area. Industrial plants have been built in rural areas, new highways facilitate commuting, and farm and factory are brought closer together. All these developments give momentum to the increasing nonfarm employment of farm families.

1226. HAMILTON, C. H. The sociology of a changing agriculture. Social Forces 37(1):1-7. Oct. 1958. 280.8 J823

About two-thirds of the youth born on American farms between 1920 and 1950 are destined to become urban or rural nonfarm residents. At the same time, urban communities have been spilling over into surrounding farming communities, creating new types of rural-urban interaction. The increase in the number of residential and part-time farms is one of the evidences of the trend.

1227. HAVIGHURST, R. J., and MORGAN, H. G. The social history of a war-boom community. London, Longmans, Green, 1951. 356 p. Libr. Cong.

An account of the adjustments made by the small town of Seneca, Ill., to meet emergency and, possibly only transitory, needs for expanded housing, schools, and other community services and facilities.

1228. HILL, R., MOSS, J. J., and WIRTHS, C. G. Eddyville's families: a study of personal and family adjustments subsequent to the rapid urbanization of a southern town. N. C. U. Inst. Res. Soc. Sci., Aug. 1953. 442. Libr. Cong.

A case study of the old and the new Eddyville and of the reactions of its people to the establishment of a large defense plant in the area.

1229. HILLMAN, C. H. Part-time farming; its influence on young families. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 775, 70 p. May 1956. 100 Oh3S

A sociological and economic study of part-time farming in 29 selected rural and urban counties of Ohio.

1230. HITCH, E. Rebuilding rural America: new designs for community life. New York, Harper, 1950. 273 p. 281.2 H63

Ch. 27, Expanding rural earning opportunities, deals with the establishment of industry in the Tennessee Valley Authority area, and the employment of thousands of farm people in industry, recreational areas, river and lake transportation, etc. Ch. 28, Trends toward decentralization, discusses the flight of both industry and population away from the city and into the rural nonfarm fringe.

1231. HODEL, C. Beckley and part-time farming. Land & Water 1(3):9-10. Fall 1955. 279.8 L222

An officeworker in the mining town of Beckley, W. Va., bought up 8 acres of a wornout hayfield after World War II and converted it into a part-time farm growing lettuce and strawberries, and producing eggs and broilers for market.

1232. HOFFER, C. R., and FREEMAN, W. E. Social action resulting from industrial development; a community case study. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 401, 32 p. Sept. 1955. 100 M58S

Development of industry and the increase of population associated with it have produced the rural-urban-fringe areas which surround industrialized cities. In either the fringe or the open country, the impact of industrialization creates the need for many adjustments. This study describes the way community action occurred in one Michigan rural community as a result of industrialization.

1233. HOLLY, J. F. Elizabethton, Tennessee; a case study of southern industrialization. Worcester, Mass., 1949.
Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Clark University, 1949.
Abstract in Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Thesis 21:24-27. Nov. 1941. 241.8 C54
Elizabethton's history emphasizes the need for community planning since industrialization alone will not solve all problems in low-income areas. The real character of this rural town's transformation was a shift from small-scale agriculture to large-scale industry, a shift which transformed the county in which it is located to one of small part-time farms. Many farmers are combining agricultural pursuits with factory employment.

1234. HUGHES, R. B. Solution to the problem of low income in the South: industrialization. J. Farm Econ. 39(5):1455-1461. Dec. 1957. 280.8 J822
Cites the need for a broader look at the many aspects of the problem of industrial growth in the South. Geographic differentials in industrial growth have been the product of the institutional setting in which history unfolded. Much of the region's employment growth has been and will continue to be in low-wage-rate jobs, therefore will not affect relative regional differences in average income. Better education is needed for future workers to get better wages. Movement to better jobs must continue.

1235. IMPACTS of industrial development, mechanization, and rurbanization on rural communities and levels of living. In American Country Life Association. 37th Conference. Proceedings, p. 97-100. 1958. 281.2 N213
Effect of urbanization on rural lives and attitudes in fringe areas.

1236. ISARD, W., KAVESH, R. A., and KUENNE, R. E. The economic base and structure of the urban-metropolitan region. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 18(3):317-321. June 1953. 280.8 Am37
The establishment of an industrial plant in a rural area often leads to the urbanization of the area. Instrumental in shaping the pattern are such things as the rural-community spirit, social attitudes, local planning and public relations programs, and local resources - particularly labor resources. The lack of specialized or trained labor has often been a barrier of such magnitude as to preclude industrialization.

1237. JAMES, L. M. Timber supplies for industry in Mississippi. South. Econ. J. 18:61-71. July 1951. 280.8 So84
Mississippi's forest industry provides 68,000 man-years of employment annually. The number of workers cannot be estimated accurately since much of the labor is done part time by farmers to supplement their income.

1238. JOHNSON, D. G. The million families with poor opportunities. Farm Policy Forum 6(6):34-35. June 1953. 281.8 F2274
Policy should aim toward decreasing the number of people in agriculture, by aiding and encouraging low-income farmers to transfer to nonfarm jobs.

1239. JOHNSON, S. E. Economic aspects of technical progress. J. Farm Econ. 32:485-489. Aug. 1950. 280.8 J822
A balanced agriculture cannot be achieved unless other employment is available for those no longer needed in farming. Effective programs for facilitating transfer to nonfarm employment will be of great benefit to farm people.

1240. KOLLMORGEN, W. M., and JENKS, G. F. Sidewalk farming in Toole County, Montana, and Traill County, North Dakota. Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann. 48(3):209-231. Sept. 1958. 500 As73

A discussion of part-time farming in two wheat-growing areas where farmers have moved into a fringe area in order to work while farming, and city people have moved in so that they may farm while working.

1241. LUEBKE, B. H., and HART, J. F. Migration from a Southern Appalachian community. Land Econ. 34(1):44-53. Feb. 1958. 282.8 J82

The people of Chestnut Hill, Tenn., are old Americans of Anglo-Saxon stock who, for the most part, prefer a substandard existence on their own small and infertile farms to urban life and industrial employment. Those who migrate are the young and unmarried. They take Detroit factory jobs as a temporary expedient, with the intention of returning to Tennessee after they have accumulated some savings. In Detroit they are unhappy because of limitations on their freedom of movement and because of the city conditions under which they must live.

1242. MCDONNELL, W. A. How chambers of commerce and business and professional people can help in rural development. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:69-74. A281.9 C762

Among the activities engaged in by local chambers of commerce is the luring of new industries to their communities which will provide part-time work for farmers, or full-time work for those farmers who would like to quit farming but do not wish to leave the community.

1243. MCELVEEN, J. V. More part-time farms. Agr. Situation [Washington] 38:7-8. Jan. 1954. 1 Ec7Ag

About two-thirds of the part-time farms are located in the South, near the Appalachian coal mines and the textile factories of the Piedmont, where farms are small and require less than full-time work by the owner, and where nonfarm jobs are available.

1244. MCGOUGH, M. L. Rural development pays - western North Carolina's nine-year record. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:23-29. A281.9 C762

Improvement in the farm economy of North Carolina has speeded industrial growth and brought more jobs for all. Retail sales between 1949 and 1957 increased 74% in the region, compared to a national average of 56%. All this was the result of the cooperation of local business and agriculture in promoting rural development.

1245. MCMILLAN, R. T. Factors associated with recent changes of farm income in Alabama. Rur. Sociol. 16:147-153. June 1951. 281.28 R88

Among the factors is the increase in the number of farmers holding part-time jobs in industry or in urban centers between 1940 and 1950.

1246. MAITLAND, S., and COWHIG, J. Research on the effects of industrialization in rural areas. Mon. Labor Rev. 81(10):1121-1124. Oct. 1958. 158.6 B87M

One of the prime considerations in the location of industry in rural areas is the availability and level of skill of the local labor force. It has been found that locally recruited laborers require longer periods of training than do workers recruited in an industrial area. The impact on the community of the new plant may not always be beneficial. Part-time farmers who grow to depend on the factory wage may face serious

hardships in case of layoffs. Also, social organizations may be dislocated by the introduction of labor unions into the existing social system.

1247. MAITLAND, S. T., and WILBER, G. L. Industrialization in Chickasaw County, Mississippi; a study of plant workers. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 566, 15 p. Sept. 1958. 100 M69

A study to determine the social and economic changes involved in the establishment of industrial plants in rural areas, and their implications for rural development.

1248. MARTIN, J. A. The impact of industrialization upon agriculture: a study of off-farm migration and agricultural development in Weakley County, Tennessee. Minneapolis, 1955. 160 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Minnesota, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 15(6):997. June 1955.

A study of 124 farms was undertaken to analyze the effect of a reduction in labor supply upon farm-resource use owing to the invasion of industrial plants in rural areas of Tennessee.

1249. MARTIN, J. A. Some myths of southern economic growth: a study of comparative growth rates in the manufacturing economy of the 11 Southeastern States. J. Farm Econ. 38(5):1363-1374. Dec. 1956. 280.8 J822

Agricultural areas isolated by distance and/or culture from points of growth in the economy fall behind other agricultural areas due to failure of the population of these areas to adjust numbers to the resource base, and the failure of the capital market to function as efficiently in serving the needs of agriculture in isolated areas as those in close proximity to points of rapid growth. Even with increased industrialization, the Southeast will continue to depend on other areas to absorb its surplus labor.

1250. MATZ, E. L. The impact of a large industrial plant upon a small agrarian community. Columbus, Ohio, 1957. 160 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Ohio State University, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 18(6):2246-2247. June 1958. 241.8 M58

Although the plant's employees and their families outnumbered the population of the original rural community, the original agrarian economy continued its own development instead of being replaced. Elements of industrial economy were selectively added to the local economy.

1251. MAYO, S. C., and FREEMAN, C. Making good communities better in rural North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-17, 19 p. Oct. 1952. 100 N81P

Programs for rural community improvement in North Carolina include more farm diversification, the establishment of industries as a balance for the agricultural economy, and more vocational education for both children and adults in the rural schools.

1252. MEHL, P. Industrial employment and other factors in selecting an area for rural development; survey of 8 Southeastern States. U. S. D. A. Misc. P. 760, 38 p. Apr. 1958. 1 Ag84M

The concentration of industry in metropolitan areas reduces opportunity for employment of rural residents and stimulates migration from farms to areas where industrial employment is available. Manufacturers of durable goods tend to locate in metropolitan areas; manufacturers of nondurables, including foods, tend to locate in rural

areas. In the Southeastern States, 69% of the plants employed fewer than 20 persons each. Thus, a large increase in numbers of plants would be required to employ many people. Georgia is used as an example for an analysis of possible rural-development programs.

1253. MEIGS, A. J. Community adjustment to economic change; Newport, Arkansas. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 36: 72-81. July 1954. 284.8 F31Sa

A small community in the foothills of the Ozarks and its program to stimulate industrial activity in order to balance its agricultural economy, and to provide employment opportunities that would stem the rural outmigration and promote community improvement.

1254. MENHINICK, H. K. The TVA promotes planning. Amer. Planning & Civic Annu. 1951:46-52. 280.9 Am322

In the course of the development of TVA, many agricultural towns, together with the surrounding farmlands that formed the bases of their activities, were flooded. How the TVA helped two of these communities convert from an agricultural to an industrial economy, with a better life for all, is told here.

1255. METZLER, W. H., and CHARLTON, J. L. Employment and underemployment of rural people in the Ozark area. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 604, 60 p. Nov. 1958. 100 Ar42

Overpopulation in relation to resources resulted in underemployment and low incomes and became acute during the Depression. A readjustment process under way includes elements of: 1, Movement of surplus population; 2, expansion of nonfarm industry through development of timber and other resources; 3, change to larger, commercial-size farms; 4, movement to the area of retired persons with incomes; and 5, development of recreational resources. Low-income households are difficult to reach through existing avenues of communication. They have fewer contacts with information, new methods, and new machines. New contacts are needed.

1256. METZLER, W. H., and PORTER, W. F. Employment and underemployment of rural people in the upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 404, 69 p. June 1957. 100 W52

Covers availability of local labor for employment, the extent of farm and nonfarm employment, and potentialities for nonfarm employment in the 10-county area.

1257. METZLER, W. H. Implications of changes in rural manpower in the South. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. Sect. Proc. 1957:1-12. 4 As73Pa

A shift of workers away from agriculture had been needed for many years. The depression of the 1930's closed the door to urban employment, but the industrial expansion accompanying the war effort created many new jobs for rural people in the South. In Arkansas alone, between 1940 and 1950, 38.5% of the rural farmworkers left agriculture and the State for nonfarm employment.

1258. MOKE, I. A. Canning in northwestern Arkansas: Springdale, Arkansas. Econ. Geog. 28(2):151-159. Apr. 1952. 278.8 Ec7

Evaluates the influence of the growth of the canning industry in this and other communities in northwestern Arkansas and adjoining sections of Missouri and Oklahoma in the replacement of a subsistence by a

commercial agriculture, and in increasing farm incomes and sources of local employment. Cites such advantages favoring the industry as the suitability of the area for the production of a diversity of fruits and vegetables, good transportation from farms to canneries and to markets, changes in local attitudes, and its early start in the general area.

1259. MOORE, H. R., and WAYT, W. A. Ohio's study of part-time farmers reveals a 2-way movement; into the country to live, into town to earn a living. Ext. Serv. Rev. 26:83, 87. Apr. 1955. 1 Ex892Ex

Automobiles and good roads, mechanization of farms, decentralization of industry, and growth of nonfarm employment opportunities enable the farm population to sell extra labor while continuing to farm. Amenities of rural living are incentives to move out from the city. By choice, no one questioned would live more than 25 miles from work. Travel time does not increase in proportion to distance. Part-time farmer's intentions over the next 5 years were gathered: 44% would farm full time; 29% would continue as part-time farmers; 21% would quit farming but live in the same place; 6% would move to town.

1260. MORAN, L. J. Opportunities for resource development of rural Wisconsin. Madison, 1957. 196 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1957.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(11):2357. Nov. 1957. 241.8 M58

Low farm incomes in Wisconsin may be corrected by: 1, Fewer and larger farms; 2, opportunities for nonfarm employment; and 3, retirement of overage workers and farm-family heads.

1261. MORGAN, A. E. Industries for small communities, with cases from Yellow Springs. Yellow Springs, Ohio. Community Serv. 1953. 107 p. 280 M826

Independent small business and factories have brought employment opportunities to the rural people of this Ohio community.

Also issued as Community Serv. News 11(1/2), 107 p. Jan./Apr. 1953. 281.28 C73

1262. MORLAND, J. K. Millways of Kent. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1958. 291 p. Libr. Cong.

One of a series of studies of the effects of industrialization on a small town in the Southern Piedmont.

1263. MORRIS, J. A. South Carolina; a location for the woolen and worsted industry. S. C. Res. Planning & Devlpmt. Bd. B. 21, 53 p. 1950. 280.7 So8292B

South Carolina ranks third in the country in the replacement rate for male workers in agriculture, the rate being 215 for each 100 workers dying or retiring each year. In the past, a large part of this excess population has migrated out of the State, but with the coming of industry to the State vast numbers of them have returned; and fewer are migrating each year as new industry absorbs them.

1264. MORRIS, J. A. Woolen and worsted manufacturing in the Southern Piedmont. Columbia, S. C. U. Press, 1952. 197 p. 304 M833

Discusses the effect of industry on the excess labor supply brought about by the displacement of workers in agriculture in the South.

See also Morris, J. A. The woolen and worsted industry in the Southern Piedmont States. Cambridge, 1950. Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Harvard University, 1950.

1265. MORRISON, P. C. Kelleys Island, Ohio: an economy in transition. Econ. Geog. 26(2):105-124. Apr. 1950. 278.8 Ec7

A study of the effect of the establishment of a quarrying industry on viticulture, and of the opportunities for the expansion of the resort industry to replace the income and employment lost through the abandonment of the quarry, and to compensate for further declines in farming.

1266. MOTHERAL, J. R. Effects of alternative employment opportunities from industry and an expanding economy. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 51:17. 1954. 4 C82

Industrialization of the South has brought greater technology on farms, expanding opportunities for nonfarm employment, and increased migration of the rural population. In 1949, nearly two-fifths of white, and one-fourth of Negro farm households received most of their income from nonfarm employment.

1267. NATIONAL FARM LABOR UNION. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. The new farm worker, U. S. A. ; report to the 17th convention, Memphis, Tennessee. December 8, 9, 1951. Memphis, 1951. 19 p. 283.9 N215

Includes a report on underemployment of small-scale farmers and the need for providing part-time nonfarm work for them.

1268. NATURAL resource conservation and development. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:125-130. A281.9 C762

The use of natural resources to increase income in rural areas, as part of the rural development program, is discussed. In Ohio, a high-quality deposit of ceramic clay was developed, and provided employment for many farmers in a pottery factory. Suggests other unused or overlooked natural resources which could be developed in like manner in underemployed rural areas.

1269. NEAL, E. E. Achieving group adjustment through community planning. Tex. J. Sci. 3:208-212. June 30, 1951. 470 T31

Community planning must take into account the changes taking place in the agricultural economy, if anything constructive is to be done for the disadvantaged groups in rural areas. As fewer and fewer are needed in farming, steps must be taken to help the surplus people make the transition to industrial work.

1270. NELSON, L. The Mormon village; a pattern and technique of land settlement. Salt Lake City, Utah U. Press, 1952. 296 p. 282.2 N332

An analysis of the initial planning, the historical development, and recent and prospective changes in six Utah villages as a result of population increase and the competition of sources of nonfarm employment.

1271. NEWMAN, G. A. The rural South. Foreign Trade 101(2): 14-16. Feb. 20, 1954. 286.8 C162

For years the Southern States had too many people on the land, producing too little per person, and with no chance for other than agricultural employment. Today the establishment of basic industries in wood products, steel, fertilizers, and textiles in rural areas has caused a needed decrease in the agricultural labor force, and has provided employment and better pay for many of the excess rural population.

1272. NICHOLLS, W. H. The effects of industrial development on Tennessee Valley agriculture, 1900-1950. J. Farm Econ. 38(5): 1636-1649. Dec. 1956. 280.8 J822

Discussion by J. D. Black, p. 1670-1672.

Primarily the effects of urbanization of rural areas on the incomes of farm people, but the removal of farms as well as of farmers out of agriculture because of increased industrialization is one of the causes of increased prosperity among both farm and nonfarm people in the Valley.

1273. NICHOLLS, W. H. Multiple-unit operations and gross farm income distribution within the old Cotton Belt. South. Econ. J. 19: 467-480. Apr. 1953. 280.8 So84

Large-scale migration of excess farm labor and the acceleration of industrial-urban development in the South have begun to raise farm production and income in the Cotton Belt. However, new public policies consciously directed at facilitating these trends are seriously needed.

1274. NOLAND, E. W. Industry comes of age in the South. Social Forces 32(1):28-35. Oct. 1953. 280.8 J823

Industrial employment in the South has increased at a greater rate than in any other part of the country. Labor wages, however, have not kept pace with the national average. Among the reasons for the lag are the plentiful supply of labor resulting from the high birth rate and from overcrowding in agriculture, a work population untrained in industrial skills, and the high percentage of Negroes.

1275. NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. Summary of the Interim Report (of the) Savannah River urbanization study; development of guides for urbanization in rural areas affected by building of large industrial plants. Research Project 1-E-117. Washington, 1952. 43 p. 177.3 Su6

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, cooperating.

Based on an unpublished report prepared by the University of North Carolina, this summary is purely descriptive, and is intended to present some of the problems and needs resulting from the establishment of the atomic energy installation on the Savannah River in South Carolina, a hitherto unindustrialized agricultural area.

1276. NORTHCUTT, D. The tri-counties region; will it become Tennessee's fifth metropolitan area? Tenn. Planner 26(5):163-168. Apr. 1957. 280.7 T25T

This small area of northeastern Tennessee, although it is not incorporated, has a dense pattern of urban settlement with an increasing dominance of manufacturing employment over agricultural employment. It has a predominance of small subsistence farms where rural people depend for their chief income upon members of the family who work in nearby factories. The abundant supply of natural resources, especially of water and electricity, indicates further concentration of industry and population in the area in the future.

1277. OGG, W. E. What farm and home planning can do. Farm Policy Forum 7(3):28-30. Fall 1954. 281.8 F2274

An extension program of farm and home planning could help bring about needed adjustments in agriculture only if it encouraged a substantial number of farmers to seek jobs outside of agriculture, and if

sufficient employment opportunities existed outside of agriculture to make this possible.

1278. OLSON, R. O. Some opportunities for improving farm income in southeastern Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 832, 39 p. Mar. 1959. 100 Oh3S

It was found that a full-time, off-farm job, with as much farming as could be carried on in the remaining time, was the most profitable way of using the farm operator's labor in this relatively unproductive section of Ohio.

1279. PEDERSEN, H. A. Attitudes relating to mechanization and farm labor changes in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Land Econ. 28: 353-361. Nov. 1952. 282.8 J82

The rate of mechanization is likely to be determined by the field hands rather than by the planters. As the workers respond to opportunities in other occupations and migrate away from the cotton plantations to urban or industrial environments, their places will, of necessity, be taken by machines.

1280. PEDERSEN, H. A. Population prospects for the Delta. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Inform. Sheet 470, 2 p. Apr. 1952. 100 M69In

Despite the progressive decline in rural farm and nonfarm population in the Mississippi Delta, it is predicted that by 1970, due to increasing farm mechanization, there will be an excess of 100,000 rural people who will have to be absorbed by industry.

Summary in Miss. Farm Res. 15(4):3, 7. Apr. 1952. 100 M69M

1281. POLK, W. T. Southern accent: from Uncle Remus to Oak Ridge. New York, Morrow, 1953. 264 p. Libr. Cong.

The story of the changing South: its heritage; what it is doing and thinking; and what it is becoming.

1282. PRICE, P. H., BERTRAND, A. L., and OSBORNE, H. W. The effects of industrialization on rural Louisiana: a study of plant employees. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 1958. 65 p. 100 L93

A report on the cooperative survey initiated in Louisiana to ascertain the effects of the industrialization of rural communities on social and economic activities and community development.

1283. RATCHFORD, B. U. Patterns of economic development. South. Econ. J. 20:217-230. Jan. 1954. 280.8 So84

Changes in the economy of the South in the past 20 years include a significant decline in the importance of agriculture in the region. In 1930, 43% of all southern workers were engaged in agriculture; in 1950, only 22% were so engaged. Manufacturing has surpassed agriculture as a source of income.

1284. RIGGS, F. E. An analysis of southern economic development with particular reference to agriculture: upper Tennessee Valley, 1900-40. Knoxville, 1956. 521 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Vanderbilt University, 1956.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 17(2):254-255. Feb. 1957. 241.8 M58

The objective of the study was to trace the effects of the level and growth of industrial-urban development in an area on its agriculture. The conclusion was that industrialization, through its effect on labor, capital, and markets, enhances the incomes of farm families and raises agricultural labor productivity in adjacent rural areas.

1285. ROBOCK, S. H., and PETERSON, J. M. Fact and fiction about southern labor. Harvard Business Rev. 32(2):79-88. Mar./Apr. 1952. 280.8 H262

The abundance of labor resources in the South, resulting from the high birth rate and from the decrease in farm employment opportunities, is a factor in industry's migration to the region. The labor is cheap, and has been shown to have a lower rate of turnover and absenteeism than labor elsewhere. However, there is a shortage of native key industrial and supervisory skills, making it necessary for industry to do most of its own training of employees.

1286. ROBOCK, S. H. Industrialization and economic progress in the Southeast. South. Econ. J. 20:307-327. Apr. 1954. 280.8 So84

In the past decade, 814,000 workers have left agriculture for nonfarm jobs in the South; yet a large majority of workers still in agriculture are underemployed and could be more productive by shifting to nonfarm work. By 1960, 3,000,000 new nonfarm jobs will be required to reduce further the underemployment in regional agriculture.

1287. ROBOCK, S. H. Rural industries and agricultural development. J. Farm Econ. 34(4):346-360. Aug. 1952. 280.8 J822

The problems of industrial development as related to underemployment in agriculture must be recognized. Rural industries increased employment at a lesser rate than for all manufacturing from 1939 to 1947. Many new plants would be required to affect unemployment because number of workers per plant is small. Special needs by other industries limit location opportunities.

Concludes that the solution of the problem of unemployment for people moving out of agriculture lies in some other direction than rural industries.

1288. ROWE, J. Z. Southwestern agriculture in transition. Fed. Reserve Bank Dallas Mon. Business Rev. 41(11):161-168. Nov. 1, 1956. 284.8 F31D

A comparison of the characteristics of southwestern agriculture today with those of 25 years ago indicates that changes have been revolutionary. The change resulted as much from the forces outside agriculture as from those within. The tremendous expansion of industrialization and the resultant opportunities for employment, the improvements in transportation, communications, and services, and a prosperous, growing population are factors which have influenced agriculture.

1289. RUBIN, M. Factories to balance farms. In his Plantation County, p. 73-87. Chapel Hill, N.C. U. Press, 1951. 280.002 R82

New industries in the Southern Black Belt provide jobs for evicted farmers, and part-time work for low-income farmers, while their wives and families find work as domestic servants to the new factory personnel.

1290. RURAL sources of income - tourists, scenic and recreational. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:112-117. A281.9 C762

Discusses sources of income which might be provided in rural areas by developing existing resources or establishing new resources for the attraction of tourists and recreation seekers.

1291. RURALITES in our expanding economy. Agr. Res. 5(9):3-5. Mar. 1957. 1.98 Ag84

At least 40% of the farm youth reaching working age in 1960 will have to find nonfarm employment. Opportunities for the brighter ones to get college-trained jobs in agriculture-related industries, research, etc. are multiplying rapidly, but cannot take care of all the displaced farm

youth. In low-income areas, rural industrial jobs and migration to industrial centers offer the best opportunities.

1292. RUTTAN, V. W. The impact of urban-industrial development on agriculture in the Tennessee Valley and the Southeast. J. Farm Econ. 37:38-56. Feb. 1955. 280.8 J822

Primarily concerned with the increased income in agriculture caused by the drain of surplus labor off the farms and into industry, a shift which benefits the farmers who remain in farming as well as those who take full- or part-time off-farm jobs.

1293. RUTTAN, V. W. Industrial progress and rural stagnation in the new South. Social Forces 34(2):114-118. Dec. 1955. 280.8 J823

Experience in the South between 1940 and 1950 showed that: 1, The extensive migration of workers out of agriculture did not have an adverse effect on the farm production of the region; 2, the areas in which farm people made the greatest economic gains were in places located near developing urban centers; and 3, the level of welfare achieved by rural people bears a direct relationship to the extent of industrial development in the area.

1294. RUTTAN, V. W. The potential in rural industrialization and local economic development. In Heady, E. O., ed. Agricultural adjustment problems in a growing economy, p. 185-201. Ames, Iowa State Col. Press, 1958. 281.12 H34A

Includes discussion by M. G. Smith.

In areas of the Northern States where farm employment runs 5 to 15% of total employment, the absorption of excess farm people into local industries is fairly easy. But in areas of the South where farm employment is 40 to 60% of total employment, only exceptional rates of growth in nonfarm industries will permit absorption of the excess farm population. In the absence of such growth, long-distance migration presents the only solution of the problem of surplus labor.

1295. SAUNDERS, F. B. Farm and nonfarm adjustment opportunities for specified resource situations for families on small owner-operated farms, Piedmont area, Georgia. Ames, Iowa, 1958. 225 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Iowa State College, 1958.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 19(3):460-461. Sept. 1958. 241.8 M58

The conclusions of the study included the following: 1, Many families who do not have ample investment capital must shift to nonfarm employment; 2, unless these families can earn a nonfarm wage of at least $1.50 per hour, the shift to nonfarm employment should not be complete; and 3, these families can profitably engage in part-time farming, and thus allocate resources to a combination of farm and nonfarm activities.

1296. SCHAFFER, A. A rural community at the urban fringe. Rur. Sociol. 23(3):277-285. Sept. 1958. 281.28 R88

The spreading boundaries of metropolitan communities have extended urban influences into most of the rural corners of the nation, with the result that there is change and disorganization in the rural areas. This paper reports the results of a study of such a rural community in North Carolina, surrounded by industrial and urban influences, which has retained its stability.

1297. SCHNEIDER, E. V. Industrial sociology: the social relations of industry and the community. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1957. 559 p. Libr. Cong.

A text on the internal and external relationships of industry in modern American life, the industrial hierarchy, and the effects of industry on the community, the family, government, social stratification, and minority groups.

1298. SCOVILLE, O. J., and SMITH, K. A. Part-time farming. U. S. D. A. Farmers' B. 1966, rev., 20 p. 1953. 1 Ag84F

Ways of combining farming with part-time or full-time nonfarm jobs.

1299. SHEPARDSON, C. N. Industry and agriculture - a new era in the South. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 50:5-8. 1953. 4 C82

The beneficial effects of decentralized rural industries in the South on the incomes of part-time farmers, farm families, farm seasonal workers, and other underemployed rural people.

1300. SHUMAN, C. B. Underemployment of farm families. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:7-13. A281.9 C762

Of the 56% of farmers who produce only 9% of the national agricultural output, a great many are not farmers at all and should not be so classified. Some are part-time farmers and others are merely rural residents. The economic problems of nonfarm rural residents are not farm problems, but are the concern of the whole society. The low-income ruralites who are part-time or full-time farmers need other sources of income, but Federal legislation removing them from farming is decidedly not the solution.

1301. SINCLAIR, L. S. Urbanization and the incomes of farm and nonfarm families in the South. J. Farm Econ. 39(2):510-516. May 1957. 280.8 J822

Results of a study to measure the extent of urbanization in 245 counties of the Southern States. The objective of the study was to explore the differential impact of urbanization on the incomes of both farm and nonfarm families.

1302. SMITH, T. L. Next steps in rural sociological research in the South. Rur. Sociol. 16:118-126. June 1951. 281.28 B88

Urbanization and agricultural mechanization in the South are creating new fields for sociological research. The inclination of displaced farmers and farmworkers to move to urban centers during the nonfarming seasons and seek temporary employment creates new problems and new opportunities for the people of the region.

1303. SOMERS, G. Labor recruitment in a depressed rural area. Mon. Labor Rev. 81(10):1113-1120. Oct. 1958. 158.6 B87M

When the Kaiser Corporation moved into a depressed rural area of West Virginia, its efforts to relieve unemployment in the area were not entirely successful. Most of the applicants for jobs were either too old, too inexperienced, or too uneducable. Of those found employable, 40% had worked on farms, and 15% were still living on farms. The rejected applicants constituted a larger proportion of farm people than the hired. Of the hired, only 2% of the farmers were considered qualified for supervisory positions, while 25% were hired as laborers.

1304. SOUTH CAROLINA. CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. EXTENSION SERV. Community development in South Carolina. Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext. C. 403, 16 p. Apr. 1955. 275.29 So8E

Industrialization and urbanization in some areas of the South, together with improved roads, consolidated schools, and other manifestations of "progress," have made it hard for some rural communities to survive as centers for the interests and activities of rural people. The result is a loss of pride in their community on the part of the rural populace.

1305. STALEY, E., ed. Creating an industrial civilization. New York, Harper, 1952. 368 p. Libr. Cong.

The American Council of Learned Societies and the Corning Glass Works, cooperating.

A symposium on the effects of modern industrialization on human values, including attitudes toward family and community and personal aspirations, as well as the individual's viewpoints toward his daily work and leisure time.

1306. STANIFORTH, S. D., and CHRISTIANSEN, R. A. The role of off-farm employment in rural development. Wis. Agr. Col. Agr. Econ. 26, 13 p. June 1958. 281.9 W75

Part-time farming as a step to either full-time farming or full-time off-farm employment.

1307. STREET, J. H. The "labor vacuum" and cotton mechanization. J. Farm Econ. 35:381-397. Aug. 1953. 280.8 J822

The author questions the belief that mechanization in the South is the result of a labor vacuum created by World War II. On the contrary he states that in spite of outmigration, urbanization, and industrialization there still remains an excess of population in the Cotton Belt, and that only by a continued siphoning off of farmworkers to industry can a decent standard of living be reached in the area.

1308. SUTHERLAND, J. G., BISHOP, C. E., and HANNUSH, B. A. An economic analysis of farm and nonfarm uses of resources on small farms in the Southern Piedmont, North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 138, 55 p. May 1959. 100 N81

Part-time farming and off-farm employment.

1309. TANG, A. M. An analysis of southern economic development with particular reference to agriculture: Upper Southern Piedmont, 1900-1940. Nashville, 1955. 416 p.

Thesis - (Ph. D.) - Vanderbilt University, 1955.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 16(4):676-677. Apr. 1955. 241.8 M58

Analysis of two adjoining counties showed that at the time both were entirely rural their economies were identical. As one county became increasingly urbanized and industrialized it moved farther and farther ahead of the rural county in per capita income. The study showed that the level of local farm income is significantly related to the level of local industrial-urban development.

1310. TANG, A. M. Economic development in the Southern Piedmont, 1860-1950: its impact on agriculture. Chapel Hill, N. C. U. Press, 1958. 256 p. Libr. Cong.

A comparative study of the influence of industrialization in increasing local sources of off-farm employment, enlarging incomes and productivity of farming, and supplying capital for expanding and diversifying farm operations.

1311. TANG, A. M. Industrial-urban development and agricultural adjustments in the Southern Piedmont, 1940-50. J. Farm Econ. 39(3, pt. 1):657-675. Aug. 1957. 280.8 J822

With the increasing urbanization of farmland in the South, fewer farms will contribute an equal amount of produce, as the surplus farm population is increasingly drained off by employment in the nonfarm industries, and as fewer farms adjust to supplying the needed food and fiber for the urban and industrial centers.

1312. TOWER, J. A. Industrial Alabama: needs and trends. Ala. Acad. Sci. J. 29:9-16. Oct. 1957. 500 AL12

Between 1940 and 1950 Alabama lost 14.2% of its Negro, and 4.6% of its white population to emigration. Migration within the State resulted in increased populations in industrialized counties, and decreases in rural farming counties. Alabama needs further industrialization, and further decentralization of industry into the more rural counties, if all the people of the State are to benefit from the better living standards provided by industrial employment.

1313. TREND to part-time farming. Fed. Reserve Bank Cleveland. Mon. Business Rev., Mar. 1956:3-5, 10. 284.8 F31C

The rapid expansion of urban and industrial development in the Fourth District has had a significant influence on the number of farm operators in the area who have engaged in employment off the farm, while continuing to operate the farm on a part-time basis.

1314. TUGWELL, R. G. The spread of industry into rural areas. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. 7:130-140. 1949, pub. 1950. 281.9 In82

Discussed on an international scale, but with applications to the United States. The author points out that agricultural mechanization is creating rural unemployment, with a consequent drift of rural people to urban centers in search of employment. To halt this migration, industry must go to the country.

1315. U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Working with areas of special need, with examples from the Beech River watershed. Knoxville, 1953. 19 p. 173.2 T25Wo

An illustration of a method for approaching local problems in the interest of improvements in land use, greater nonfarm employment and income, and better community services and facilities.

1316. WIEGMANN, F. H. The role of agriculture in an industrial economy. La. Rur. Econ. 19(2):1, 5-8. May 1957. 281.8 L93

Louisiana is becoming an industrial State, with new industries bringing in new people and draining other people off the farms of the State. The increased population will require more food production, which will be handled by fewer people on the farms with the aid of increased mechanization. Part-time farming will become increasingly popular as family heads take industrial jobs while the other members of the family carry on the farm work.

1317. WILENSKY, H. L., and LEBEAUX, C. Industrial society and social welfare. New York, Russell Sage Found., 1958. 401 p. Libr. Cong.

A study of the impact of industrialization and urbanization on American society, the social problems created, and the welfare services organized to cope with them.

1318. WORTHY, J. C. Industries in rural areas. Conf. Rur. Devlpmt. Program Proc. 1958:15-21. A281.9 C762

A discussion of Sears-Roebuck's policy of decentralization, pursued since 1912. Small plants have been set up in small towns all over the country, to the mutual benefit of Sears and the local community involved. As an example, the case of New Haven, Mo., is cited. In 1954, this town was a purely low-income agricultural center. In 1958, four years after the establishment of a Sears subplant, the town has strengthened its economic base and revitalized its civic and cultural life. All employees of the plant, except three administrators, are local citizens.

1319. YEAGER, J. H. The competitive position of southern agriculture - economic aspects. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 51:15-16. 1954. 4 C82

Rapid industrialization is taking place in the South, leading to a fairly rapid growth of cities and urban areas. The change will make for more nearly full employment both on and off farms, and will permit further expansion in size of farms which usually points the way for increased farming efficiency.

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